



MICHAEL DE RUYTER
Admirall des
ADRIAEN SZ
Chevalier
Prov:es. Vnies.
Vaughan Sculp.

A
DESCRIPTION
Of the ISLAND of
JAMAICA ;
With the other Isles and Territories
in *AMERICA*, to which the
English are Related, *viz.*

Barbadoes,	Barbada,
St. Christophers,	Bermudes,
Nievis, or Me- vis,	Carolina,
Antego,	Virginia,
St. Vincent.	Maryland,
Dominica,	New-York,
Montferrat,	New-England,
Anguilla.	New-Found- Land.

Published by *Richard Blome*.

TOGETHER
With the Present State of
ALGIERS.

LONDON,

Printed by *F.B.* for *Dorman Newman*, at the
Kings-Arms in the *Poultry*. 1678.

Dielectric

W. L. L. 1885

John Alexander [Signature]

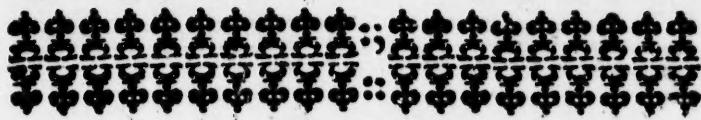
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ЛАНТАСОТ

to send me to the 5th Army

RETIRED.

10. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucostoma* (Fabricius) (Fig. 10)



TO HIS
SACRED MAJESTY
CHARLES II.

King of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, &c.*

Dread Sovereign.

 HIS small Tre-
rise, or Description,
of Your Majesties
Dominions and ter-
ritories in *America*, humbly
presents its self unto Your
Royal Patronage, by the
hands of

Your MAJESTIES most
humble and obedient
Subject and Servant,
Richard Blome.

TO HIS
SACRED MASTERS
CHARLES
King of England, Scotland
France and Ireland etc
Duke of Cambridge
TO HIS MASTERS
use of Description
of Your Majesties
Dominions and other
monies in America principally
brought in the two Your
Royal Province by the
hand of

John MALLESWELL
Inventor and designer
Sapling and Salsate
Sapling and Salsate

THE
PREFACE

TO THE

READER.

Having the favour of some Notes from my Honour'd Friend Sir Thomas Linch Knight, about the Description of the Island of Jamaica, whose Worth and Ingenuity hath lately merited from his Majesty the Government of the said Isle ; as likewise the opportunity of several Papers relating to the Affairs and Description of the other Isles and Territories in America, wherein the English are concerned, which I received from the hands of several of my Friends who are related thereto, I thought them very fit to be Published. The said Notes and Papers I have digested into a clearer and more compendious Method ; being brief Descriptions thereof, which this small Treatise only aimeth at ; and not to trouble the Reader with large and unnecessary discourses no ways proper

To the Reader.

per. for the Design in hand : for by that means, I might (by the help of a large Print which some Publisher of Books call *Ornamental*) have put them to an unnecessary charge in Buying, and as great a trouble in Reading. I have also added some Maps for the more utility thereof, which were taken from the Latest Surveys.

Rich. Blome.

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Blome.

(1)

A *long continued Ridge of lofty Mountains which*
B *are*





A New & Exact Mapp
of y: Isle: of

JAMAICA

as it was lately Surveyed by order of S. Tho. Mediford Bar^r late Gover^r divided into Precincts or Parishes with its Post Bayas, etc.

Rev. Horatio Thomas
Lord Windsor, Lord
Lieutenant of Worcester, & second
Governor of the Islands

Lieutenant General
Taylor late Major
in Charge of my Y
High Army by Land
in America & North

S. Thomas Medifor
2nd third Generation
of y' Soe,

The Army of the

4 Scale of Miles

LONDON
Printed for Richard
Blome. A. 1671.

To the Reader.

in hand : for by that

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A N E W
S U R V E Y;
 OR,
 Description of the Island of
J A M A I C A.

THe Island of *Jamaica* lyeth betwixt the *Is Scim* Tropicks in the 17. and 18. Degrees of aition. *Northern Latitude*; and beareth from off the Island of *Hispaniola* Eastward, about

35. Leagues.

From the Island of *Cuba* Northwards, about 20. Leagues.

From *Porto Bello* Southwards, about 160. Leagues.

From *Cartagoena* South-easterly about 140. Leagues.

From *Rio de la Hache* in the Continent South-easterly, 160. Leagues.

The form and Extent of the Isle.

It is something inclined to an Oval Form, being from East to West 170 Miles in length; and from North to South in the Midst where it is broadest about 70, it waxing narrower and narrower at both extream ends.

From East to West along the midst of the Isle runs a continued Ridge of lofty Mountains which

are full of fresh *Springs*, whence flow the many *Rivers* that so plentifully waters the *Island*, to the great refreshment and accommodation of the *Inhabitants*.

The Soyle, Fertility, &c.

Its Soyl,
and Fer-
tility.

It is in most parts (especially the north) of a rich and fat *Soyl*, being of a *blackish Earth*, in many places mixt with a *Clay*, and in some, as the south West *Parts*, it is of a more red and loose *Earth*, but every where incomparable apt to produce, and liberally to answer the *Cultivators* cost and pains for what is planted; being always *Springing*, and its *Trees* and *Plants* never disrobed of their *summer Livery*, every moneth being to them as our *May*, or *April*.

Savanas,
formerly
Fields of
Indian
Maiz.

Here are many *Savanas* which are intermixed with the *Hills* and *Woods*, especially in the North and South parts, where are great store of wild *Cattel*) which by report were sometimes *Feilds* of *Indian Maiz*, or *Wheat*, which when the *Spaniards* became *Masters* of the *Isle*, they converted to *Pasture* for the feeding of their *Cattel*; bringing hither from *Spain*, *Horses*, *Cows*, *Hoggs*, and *Asenegros* for a Breed, after they had destroyed all the *Natives*, or *Indians*, which according to calculation, did amount to about 60000. which *Cattel* did exceedingly encrease, witness the great heards of *Horses*, and other *Cattel*, that are now wild in the *Woods*; besides the great quantities of *Cows* that have been Killed by the *English*, since they became *Masters* thereof: And these *Savanas* are the most barren, as being so long made use of without *Tillage*; yet doth they produce such great Plenty of *Grass*, that the *English* are constrained to burn it up.

The

Jamaica.

The Air, and Temperature.

The Air is here more temperate then in any of The Air the Caribbee Isles, as seated more Northerly, and of as mild a temperature (as to Heat) as any place between the Topicks, being always cooled with fresh Breezes, that constantly blow easterly, and refreshed with frequent Shower's of Rain, and such Dews that fall in the night (much quickning the growth of what is Planted) that it may truly be called temperate and healthful ; and by reason of its continual Verdure (as I have before noted) exceeding Delightful.

And it is observed that the West and East Parts of the Isle are most subject to Rain and Windes ; and the Woods being also thick, and close, rendreth the Air less agreeable, then the North and South Parts, which are more plain and open, and less subject to Rain and Winds. The Mountains which run along the midle of the Isle from one extream point to the other, are much Cooler then the other parts, in somuch that oft-times in the Mornings there is small white Frost.

This Island is in no parts troubled with those Hur-
ricanes, which all the Caribbee Isles are much pestered with, having some-
times by the violence of those Gusts, their Ships
forced out of their Roads ; and on Shore, their
Houses blown down, and provisions, &c. rooted
out of the Earth.

The Weather.

The Weather of this Isle is less certain then in the West of the Caribbee Islands ; the most observable ^{ter known} wet season are in November or May ; there being ^{only by} Rain and Thunder.

4 Jamaica.

ing no seemable *Winter* but by a little more *Rain*, and *Thunder*, in the winter moneths.

The winds here constantly blow all the day from nine in the Morning easterly, and become more fresher as the Sun mounteth higher, by reason of which, at mid-day *Travel* or *Labour* is sufferable. But from eight at *Night* to about eight in the *Morning*, it frequently blows Westerly; and with these *Winds*, or *Breezes*, the *Vessels* get out of the *Harbours*, and ply to wind-ward.

Days, and Nights al-
most e-
qua
l. There is scarce any sensible lengthning or shortning of the *Days* or *Nights*, but are almost always of an equal length.

The Sea ebbs and flows seldom above a foot.

Hurricanes are here never known, as before I have noted; nor hath any *Vessel* been lost, or cast away on the *Coast*, since the *English* were *Masters* of it.

The Commodities, which this Island Produceth.

Sugars.

This *Isle* hath, and produceth many excellent *Commodities* and that in exceeding great *Plenty*, as *Sugars* so good, that they out-sell those of the *Barbadoes* 5. s. per *Cent.* there being at present about 70. *Sugar Works*, which may produce yearly 1710 thousand weight of *Sugar*, those still encreasing, and divers others a going up.

Cocao.

Cocao, the principal, and most beneficial *Commodity* of the *Isle*, which I shall anon take occasion to speak of more at large; and that by reason of the aptness of the ground to produce and bear it above other places: here being at present above 60. *Cocao Walks*; besides abundance of young *walks* which are a growing up, and still more a planting, so that in time it will become the only noted place for that *Commodity* in the *world*, which is so much

made

made use of by us, and other *Nations*, but in far greater measure by the *Spaniards* who alone are enough to take of the product of the *Isle*; so that there is no fear that it will become a drugg, and lye upon the hands of the *Planter*.

Indico this *Isle* produceth very good, there being at present more then 60. *Indico Works*, which may produce about 50000. weight of *Indico per Annum*, and do like wise much encrease.

Cotton here hath an especial fineness, and is by all preferred before that of the *Carribbee Isles*.

Tobacco is here indifferent good, being esteemed better then that of the *Barbadoes*, but it is not much planted, only a sufficiency to serve themselves; the other Commodities being more beneficial.

Hydes, of which great quantities have been Yearly made, and are found to be very large and good.

Great store of *Tortoises* are taken on this *Coast*, whose meat (being excellent) they eat, and their Shells so much esteemed here in *England* for several curious works, finds good vent.

Here are great variety of *Woods* for *Dyers*, as Curious *Fustick*, *Red-wood*, &c. also *Cedar*, *Morhogency*, *Woods*, *Brasilietto*, *Lignum-Vita*, *Ebony*, *Granadilla*, and many other excellent sweet smelling, and curious woods fit for choise works, whose names are as yet not known; nor indeed their excellencies; but are exported in great quantities.

Copper, they are assured is in this *Isle*, for they have seen the *Ore*, wrought out of a *Mine* here; and by the *Spaniards* report, the *Bells* that hung in the great Church of St. *Iago*, were cast of the *Copper* of this *Island*.

Silver may probably be here, as well as in *Cuba*, *Silver*, and in the *Maine*; and the *English* have been shewed where the *Spaniards* had found a *Silver Mine*,

Mine, behind the Mountains west of Cagway.

Ambergreece (according to the Spaniards report) hath been often found on this Coast.

Salt. Salt, this Island might make great quantities, there being already 3 good and very large Salt-ponds, containing near 4000 Acres of ground; but as yet they make no more then for their own use: although there was made in one Year about 10000 Bushels; and the manager thereof, Cap. Jo. Noye, did affirm that he could have made as many Tuns if they had had Vent.

Salt-peter. Salt-peter hath been found in many parts of the Island.

Ginger. Ginger grows better in this Isle, then in many of the Caribbean Islands: of which here is sufficiency planted.

Cod-Pepper. Codd-pepper which is so commonly used in all the West Indies, grows plentifully here.

Plamente. Piemente, or Jamaica Pepper, a spice of the form of East-India Pepper, very Aromatical, and of a curious Gusto, having the mixt taste of divers Spices, grows here in great plenty, wild in the Mountains. But the Spaniards did set a high esteem thereon, and exported it as a very choise Commodity, as indeed it is; and now it is begun to be planted by the English, and will become a good Commodity.

Drugs. Drings are here in great abundance, as Guiacum, China-Roots, Sasapharilla Cassia Fistula, Tamerinds, Vinillos, Achios or Anetto, which is like to prove a good Commodity. Here are also divers Gums, and Roots, wherewith experienced Planters do cure many Hurts, Ulcers, and Distempers of the Body. And by the report of an intelligent Doctor, which made it his business to search after such things, here are likewise Contrayerna, Cyperas, Aloes, Asole Pis, Adjuntum, Nigrum, Cucumis Agrestis,

Gumms.

Sumash,

Sumach, *Acacia*, *Miselto*, with many other *Drugs*, *Balsoms* and *Gums*, whose names are not known, or remembred: but the *Planers* begin to be more expert in these *Drugs*, and endeavour to encræse them, and supply *England* therewith.

Cochaneil is produced by a *Plant* that grows in this *Isle*, but as yet the *English* want experience to husband it; easterly winds, and many other things being *Enemies* to its growth, besides the difficulty of making it.

Cocha-neil.

These with some others are the *Commodities* that this *Island* produceth, which if well improved, would soon become the best, and Richest *Plantation* that ever the *English* were, (or are like to be) Masters of.

I shall in the next place give you an *Account* of the management of a *Cocao Walk*, with a calculation of its *Costs*, and *Profits* as it was lately estimated by a *Judicious* and great *Encourager* of the *Planters*, who communicated the *Observations* thereupon unto me.

Directions about a Cocao Walk.

First, take up 5 or 600. *Acres* of *Land*, which be sure choose in a good place proper to produce the *Cocao*, which will cost for the Surveying and Patent, 10 £. 10 s. 0 d.

For 3 *Negro men*, and as many *Negro women* at 20 £. per head £ 120 0 0

For 4 *White Servants*, with their passage and Dyt for a year £ 080 0 0

For 20 *Axes*, 20 *Bills*, and 20 *Hoes* for them, £ 005 0 0

For 6. Negroes Dyt, for Six months
at 2 s. per Day, untill you have som
provisions Grown in your Plantation. 1. 5.
So 18 5

For an Overseer to look after the Ser- 1. 5.
vants, for his Wages and Diet at 40 s. 24 0
per Month.

In all 257 5

And for the employing these Servants in your Plantation as followeth: supposing them to Land, and to be on the Plantation the first of March, and that they have by the middle of that month (as they may very easily) cleared a convenient place, and built fitting houseing for the lodging them. Then put them to falling, cleaning, and planting a Potatoe piece of 4. Acres, which ten hands will very well do by the middle of April: after this, you may clean, and plant with Rue and Plantin-Trees, untill the last of February, which is above 10 Months; in which time they may with ease have cleansed and planted 21. Acres, besides keeping them clean which are Planted, and are still a planting; and in this time, which compleats the Year, you may be full of Potatoes and Corn, and within 2. Months of the new Year, with Plantins, and a stock of Hoggis, and Fowls; so that you will be at no more charge for provisions for your Servants. And then to keep this clean, and to Plant the Cacao-Walk, and for five more Negro Men, and 5. Negro-Women to buy about the first of March following, at 20 l. per Negro, comes to 200 l.

And in that Month you will have planted Cacao-Trees out of the Nuts, or Seed, by twixt all the Gums of the Plantin-Trees, that are 6. Foot high; so

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so that by the first of June, the whole 21 Acres that were Planted the last Year, will be full of Cacao-Trees, and by that time you will have (besides much other work done) 21 Acres of Cacao-Trees, in the ground; which in less then 4. years, from the Planting, will begin to bear Cods, and in a year after, produce compleat Cropps. And according to experience, an Acre doth produce every year about 1000. pound Weight; which at *Jamaica* is worth 4*l.* per Cent. which for the 21 Acres, doth amount unto 84*l.* per. Ann. Although this last year, by reason their Cropps were blaited, it is at present far dearer, the Hundred weight at *London* being now worth 18. pound Sterling.

The charges of gathering and housing the Cacao, is inconsiderable, only Cloths or Baggs to put it in, which with some other incident charges, may be reckoned at the most (as all things else have been) to Amount to 4*2. l. 15. s.* more, which makes up just 500. l.

Note, that all this that is Planted, is done in 15. months, and the Cacao bears not compleatly until the sixth year from the first beginning, or comming; so that you will have four years and nine months at liberty with your Servants, either to encrease the Cacao-Walk, building of convenient houses, and making of Gardens for pleasure; or else you may fall on Ginger, Indico, or some other Commodity for present profit, which perhaps may be necessary for such as cannot forbear their Money, untill the Cacao-Walk doth come to perfection as aforesaid: after which, you will finde sufficient profit as is exprest, Sickness, Mortality, and running away Excepted. Yet it cannot be expected ~~but~~ that as the Island encreaseth in this Commodity, they must some-what abate the present

Of Ser-
vants.

present price, and content themselves with a more moderate Gain.

And according to this Calculation proportionably a greater or lesser Cacao-Walk may be undertaken, as performed.

Their Cattle.

In this Isle are greater abundance of Cattle then in most of the English Plantations in America; as Horses, which are here so plentiful, that a good Horse may be bought for 6 or 7 l.

Their Cows are very large, and so numerous, that although there hath been every Year so many Killed, yet their number seemeth not much to be lessened.

As negroes. *Affro negroes and Mules* (both wild and Tame) Mules. are very many, which are found to be very serviceable to the Inhabitants.

Sheep. Their Sheep are large, and tall, and their Flesh good, but their Wool is long, hairy and little worth.

Goats. Goats are many, which thrive exceedingly well, the Countrey being very fit for them.

Hoggs. Hoggs are here in exceeding great plenty, as well those wild in the Mountains, as tame in the Plantations, whose Flesh is far better tasted, and more nourishing and easier to be digested then those of England; which is the reason that it is so much eaten in this Island; as indeed throughout the West-Indies.

Their Fish.

Excellent This Island hath both in the Rivers, Bayes, fishing great Roades, and Creeks, very excellent Fish, and in plenty. such abundance that it contributes much to the feeding

Jamaica.

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eeding of the Inhabitants ; and those that frequent this Isle, say, that they have few or none of those sorts common to us in *England*, but such great Variety of those appropriated to the *Indies*, that it would be too tedious to Repeat the names of them, if they were known or Remembred.

The principal sort is the *Tortoise*, which they take plentifully on the *Coast* ; and about 20. or 30. Leagues to the *Leeward* of Port *Negril*, by the Isles of *Camavos*, in the months of *May*, *June*, and *July*, do resort great store of *Ships* from the *Carribbee Isles*, to *Visit* and *Load* with this *Fish*, being reputed to be the wholsomest and best provision in all the *Indies*.

Their Fowls.

Here are very great plenty of tame *Hens*, Great *Turkies*, and some *Ducks* ; but of wild *Fowl* infinite store, as *Ducks*, *Teale*, *Wigen*, *Geese*, *Turkeys*, *Pigeons*, *Guine-Hens*, *Plovers*, *Flemingo's*, *Snipes*, *Parats*, *Parachetos*, with very many others, whose names are not known.

The Fruits.

There are great plenty of choise and excellent Fruits in this *Island*, as *Oranges*, *Pome-granates*, *Cocar-Nuts*, *Limes*, *Guavars*, *Mammes*, *Almee-Supatas*, *Supotillas*, *Avocatas*, *Cashnes*, *Pickle-Aples*, *Pickle-Pears*, *Grapes*, *Sower-Sops*, *Custard-Aples*, *Dildomes*, and many others whose names are not known, or too tedious to name, besides *Plantains*, *Pines*, &c.

Their

Their Herbs, and Roots.

Here likewise grows very well, all manner of Summer-Garden Herbs and Roots common to us in ~~Herbs and~~ England, as Radish, Lettis, Purseley, Cucumber, Roots. Melons, Parsley, Pot-herbs, also Beans, Pease, Cabbages, Colly-Flowers, &c.

Their Diseases.

Jamaica
very
healthful.

Diseases
strangers
are most
subject
unto.

It hath been experimentally found, that there is no such Antipathy betwixt the constitutions of the English, and this clime, for the occasioning Sicknes to be Mortal or Contagious, more than in other parts; for if a good Dyer, and moderate Exercises are used, without excess of Drinking, they may enjoy a competent measure of Health.

The Diseases that Strangers are most incident to, are *Dropesies* (occasioned often by ill diet, drunkenness, and floatfulness) *Calentures* too frequent, the product of Surfits, also *Feavers*, and *Aguers*, which although very troublesome, yet are seldom Mortal.

And the reason of the great Mortality of the Army, at their first arrival, was their want of provisions, together with an unwillingness to labour or exercise, joyned with discontent.

Hurtfull Things.

Mancho-
nele.
Snakes,
Guianas.

There are upon this Island, very few obnoxious Beasts, Insects, or Plants.

Here is the *Manchonelle*, which is a kind of Crab, so common in all the Carribbee Isles.

Here are Snakes, and Guianas, but no poysome quality is observed in them.

In many of the Rivers, and Land-Ponds, are Alligators, which are very voracious Creatures, Alligat. et seldome do they prey upon a Man, as being too easy to be avoided, for he can only move forwards, and that he doth with great Swiftnesse and Strength, and is as slow in turning. Some are 10. 15, or 20 foot long, their backs are scaly and impenetrable, so that they are hardly to be killed, except in the Belly or Eye. They have four Feet or Finns with which they go or swim. They are observed to make no kind of Noise: and the usual course for the getting their prey, is to lie on the banks of Rivers, and as any Beast or Fowl cometh to drink, they suddenly seize on them; and the rather, for that they do so much resemble a long pecece of dry wood, or some dead brushwood. And as these Allegators are thus obnoxious to the Health. on the one hand, so are they found to be useful on the other, for their Fat is a Sovereign Oyntment for by ill dier, drayng internal Ach or Pain in the Joynts, or Bones. ies too frequent in the Rivers, and Ague. They have in them Musk-codds, which are stronger than those of the East-Indies, and by this their strong smell, they are discovered, and avoided; which 'tis supposed the Cattle by instinct of Nature, are also sensible of, and do by that means often shun them. They lay Eggs in the Sand by the water-side, which are no bigger than a Turkeys, which they cover, and by the heat of the Sun, the young ones, are hatched, who naturally creep into the water.

Here are also Musketoes and Merry-wings, Musket. sort of stinging Flies that are troublesome in tots. some parts of the Isle, but are seldome found in Merry-wings. the English Plantations.

Their

Their Harbours, Roads, and Bays.

This Island abounds with good Bays, Roads, and Harbours: the Principal among which are.

Port-Royal.

Port-Royal, formerly called Cagway, situate on the extream end of that long point of Land which makes the Harbour, which is exceeding commodious for Shipping, and secured by one of the strongest and most considerable Castles that his Majesty hath in all America, in which are mounted about 60 peeces of Ordnance, and is well guarded with Souldiers. It is land-lock't by a point of Land that runs 12 miles South-East from the main of the Island, having the great River that runs by Los Angelos, and St. Jago falling into it, where Ships do commonly water, and conveniently wood. The Harbour is 2. or 3. Leagues cross in most places, and hath every where good Anchorage, which is so deep, that a Ship of a 1000 Tunn may lay her sides to the shore of the Point, and load, and unload with planks a Float: which commodiousness, doth make it to be the most frequented by Men of War, and Merchants Ships of any in the Island, and as much Inhabited by the Merchants, Store-house-keepers, Vintners, and Alehouse-keepers, being the only noted place of Trade in the Isle, and doth contain (since the English became Masters of it) about 800. Houses, being about 12 miles and a half in length. and the houses are as dear-rented as if they stood in well-traded Streets in London; yet it's situation is very unpleasant and uncommodious, having neither Earth, Wood, or Fresh water, but only made up of a hot loose Sand, and being thus populous, and so much frequented, as well by Strangers, as by the Planters, in the negotiation of their Affairs.

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as being the scale of Trade, Provisions are very dear. This Town or Port is seated about 12 miles from the Metropolitan Town of the Island called St. Jago, or St. Jago de la vega, or the Spanish Town ; of which I shall treat anon.

Port-Morant in the Eastern Point, a very Capacious and secure Harbour, where Ships do conveniently Wood, Water, and Ride safe from the Windes, and about this place is a potent Colony of the English seated.

Old Harbour Westwards, from St. Jago, a good Bay for Ships to ride in.

Point-Negril in the extream Western Point, very good and sufficiently convenient, and secure to windward, in which Men of War do often ply, when they look for the Spanish Ships, whence a little North-west, was seated the Old town of Melilla, founded by Columbus, after the shipwrack there; which was the 1st place that the Spaniards settled at, and afterwards deserted.

Port-Antonio seated on the North, a very safe land-lock't Harbour, only the coming in is somewhat difficult, the Channel being narrowed by a little Island that lies off the mouth of the Port, being wholly taken up by the Right Honourable, Charles Earl of Carlisle, Vise. Howard of Morpeth, Lord Dacres of Gilfland, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, and one of the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, &c.

Here are several other good Bays, and Harbours, along the Coast of this Island; the names of which are set down in the Map, amongst which these are very commodious and good, viz.

Jamaica.

In the South-part.

Michaels Hole.

Micary Bay.

Allegator Point.

Point Pedro.

Pallate Bay.

Lewana Bay.

Blewfields Bay.

Cabaritaes Bay.

All very good and Com-
modious Bays for Ships.

In the North-part.

Porto-Maria.

Ora Cabessa

Cold-Harbour.

Rio-Nova.

Montega-Bay.

Orang-Bay.

All very good Bays for
Shipping.

The Towns.

There are at present but three Towns of considerable Note in the Island, to wit.

St. Jago.

St. Jago, or St. Jago de-lavega seated 6 Miles within the Land North-West, in a Plain, by a River, and about 12. miles from Port Royal already treated of, which makes another of the 3 Towns. This town of St. Jago when the Spaniards were Masters of the Isle, was a large City, and of great Account, containing about 2000 Houses, and for divine Worship, had 2 Churches, 2 Chappels, and an Abbey; which when the English first took the Isle (under the conduct of General Venables) were destroyed to about 4 or 500 Houses, and its Churches and Chappels to a few.

ewer number, and those that remained were sufficiently Spoiled and haraced. But since the English have made a settlement, this Town is now of considerable account ; where the Gouvernour resi-
th, and where the chief Courts of Indicature are held, which makes it to be well resorted unto, and Inhabited ; so that most of its ruinous Houses are in a fair way of being repaired, and in hopes to arrive to a greater largenes then formerly it was, there being several fair and well built Houses : and the Inhabitants live in great Pleasure, where they have their Havana, in which the better sort recreate themselves every evening in their Coaches, or on horse-back, as the Gentry do here in Hide Park.

Passage seated on the mouth of the River, six miles distant from St. Jago, and as many from Port-Royal, where there are about 20 Houses, built for the conveniency of going to Port-Royal ; and there is a Fort raised by the English, the better to secure the same.

In the time of the Spaniards, here were several other Towns which are now of no Account ; of which said Towns, these three following were of most note, viz.

Sevilla seated on the North part of the Island, Sevilla, was beautified with a Collegiate-Church, whose Abbot bore the title of Abbot : amongst whom was a Martyr, who described the History of the Indies by Decates.

Mellila seated in the North East, where Columbus mended his ships at his return from Veragua, where he was near Ship-wracks.

Orista regards the South-sea, in which are many Orista, Rocks, and amongst their Banks, some Isles, as Servavilla, Quitosuena, and Serrana, where Augustin Pedro Serrana lost his Vessel, and saved only

C himself,

himself, and here in a solitary and lone Condition passed away 3 Years; at the end of which time he had the company of a *Marriner* for 4 Years more, that was likewise there *Ship-wreckt*, and also alone saved himself.

14 Pre-
cincts or
Parishes in
the Isle.

See in the
Mapp.

And although there are for the present no more Towns, yet the *Island* is divided into 14 *Precincts*, *Divisions*, or *Parishes*, which are set forth in the *Map*; many of which said *Precincts* are well Inhabited by the *English*, where they have very good *Plantations*, especially all the southern part from *Point-Morant* in the East, almost to *Point-Negrillo* in the West, so far as the ridge or chain of *Mountains* that runneth in the midit of the *Isle*; nor are its Northern Parts, (especially near unto the Sea) without *Inhabitants* and *Plantations*, though not so thick as South-wardly about *St. Jago*, but of late have much encreased. And for the better satisfying the *Reader*, the *Parts* throughout the *Island* where the *English* have made their settlements, are Marked and distinguished in the *Map* by *Cyphers*.

I cannot certainly affirm the number of the *English* in this *Isle*, but according to a survey taken and returned into *England* some *Years* since, each *Precinct*, or *Parish* contained as followeth.

A general Account of the Precincts, or Parishes, Families, and Inhabitants in Jamaica, taken by Sir Thomas Modiford, when Governour.

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loweth.

Parishes.	Families.	Inhabitants.	The Names of the Pre- cincts or Parishes in the Isle.
Port-Royal	500	3500	
St. Katherines	658	6270	
St. Johns	983	996	
St. Andrews	194	1552	
St. Davids	080	960	
St. Thomas	059	590	
Clarendon	143	1430	
	1714	15298	

Note, that the Four Parishes on the *North-side* of the Isle, to wit, St. George's, St. Maries, St. Annes, and St. James, as also the *Leeward* most Parish called St. Elizabeth, together with these two not named, both adjoyning on St. Elizabeths, the one *Eastwards*, and the other *Northwards*, was not as then so particularly surveyed, by reason of their distance, and new settlements, nevertheless they were found according to Calculation, to amount to about 2000 Inhabitants. But all these parts, as also those seven aforesaid are now exceedingly increased, being supposed to be increased to double, if not treble the number. And the great encouragement of gaining Riches, with a pleasant life, doth invite every year abundance of People to Inhabit here, quitting their concerns at Barbadoes, and other our American Plantations; so that in a short time without doubt it will become the most potent and richest Plantation in the West-Indies.

And besides the aforesaid number of *Inhabitants* in the said 14 *Precincts* or *Parishes*, there are reckoned to belong to the *Island*, of *Privateers*, *Hunters*, *Sloop* and *Boatmen* (which ply about the *Isle*) at the least 3000 lusty and stout *Fighting Men*, whose courage hath been sufficiently evidenced in their late exploit, and attempt made against the *Spaniards* at *Panama*.

Their Laws

Their Laws. Their *Laws* are assimilated (as near as may be) to those of *England*, having their several *Courts*, *Magistrates*, and *Officers* for the executing of *Justice* on criminal *Offenders*, and the hearing and determination of *Causes* or *Controversies* betwixt party and party.

Having thus made a short description of the *Island*, as to its *Situation*, *Fertility*, *Commodities*, *Harbours*, *Towns*, and *Precincts*, with an estimate of the number of its *Inhabitants*: In the next place, I shall give you the state of the *Isle*, when the *Spaniards* were possessors thereof; and wind up my discourse with some seasonable considerations relating to the *English Affairs in America*, with reasons to justify the first design in taking it, and why his *Majesty* should keep and support it. And of these in order.

The state of the *Spaniards* in this *Island*.

The Spa. The *Spaniards* first settled on the *North-west* part *niards* *First* of the *Isle*, under the *Conduct* of *Columbus*, and *Settlement*, built the *Town* of *Mellila*, but disliking the *Situation*, removed to *Oristana*; and finding that also to be ill seated, and unhealthful, again removed, and settled at *St. Iago*, or *St. Iago de la vega*, where,

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where, with the assistance of the Indians, they built a fair Town or City, which I have already treated of. And in this Town Inhabited all the Spaniards that were in the Isle at the Landing of the English, keeping their slaves at their several small Plantations, or Stanchas, who failed not to bring them store of Fruits and Provisions, which they luxuriously spent in their houses, never intending any thing but to live at ease and plenty: For on this large and fertile Island, there was no Manufacture or Commodity made, except a little Sugar, Tobacco, and Cacao, and those few Ships that came hither, traded generally for Hides, Tallow, Jamaica Pepper, and Cacao, but not to any considerable account. And the number of Inhabitants did not exceed 3000, of which, half (if not more) were Slaves. And the reason why it was so thinly peopled, was, because the Spaniards generally desire to be in *Nova Hispana*, or *Hispaniola*; but chiefly, because this Isle was held in proprietorship, by the heirs of the Duke of *Veragua-Columbu*, who received the Revenues, and placed Governors, as absolute Lord of it. And at the first, it was planted by a kind of *Portugals*, the society of whom, the Spaniards abhors.

Upon the approach of the English Army after their landing, the Inhabitants of St. Jago deserted the Town, and betook themselves to the Mountains, pretending a Treaty with the English, until such time as they had secured their women and goods, and then did they make several attempts, and upon surprisals, murthered many of the English; but the Spaniards soon growing weary of that wild and mountainous course of Life, perceiving small hopes of expelling the English, divers of the Grandees got into *Cuba*, who by the Vice-Roy of *Alexico*'s order, were commanded back, with

a promise of a speedy and considerable supply of men; upon which they returned, somewhat encouraged, and dispersed themselves by *Families*, that they might the better get *provisions*, and avoid the being discovered by the *English*; but this necessitous and unusual course of life, killed many of them, and discouraged the rest; for that in all this time there came to their succour, but 500 *Souldiers*, and those refused to joyn with them, as being so few and sickly; so that they marched back to the *North* of the *Island*, and at a place called *St. Chereras*, did fortify themselves, every day expecting a new body of Men to joyn with them: But the *English* discovering their *quarters*, marched against them. Some few months after, about 30 small *Companies* of the *Spanish Forces* arrives, and immediately very strongly Fortify *Rio Nova*, having *Ordinance*, and a great store of *Ammunition*, yet were they speedily and successfully defeated by the Valour of the *English* under the conduct of Lieutenant General *Ed. D'oyley*. And this grand disaster, with many petty ill successes caused the *Spaniards* to despair of regaining the *Island*, and to ship off most of their *Plate* and *women*; and the *Negroes* finding the greatest part of their Masters to be dead, killed the *Gouvernour*, and declined all obedience to the *Spaniards*, appointing a *Black* for their *Gouvernour*. And such was the necessity of the *Spaniards*, that instead of giving them fitting correction, they were constrained to Court them for their assistance; but all their policy would not prevail upon them, for soon after did they submit to the *English Gouvernement*, and made discoveries of the *Spaniards* and *Negroes* that would not come in with them, and did further assist the *English* in the taking of them, in which they have been exceeding successful.

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In the year following, the Spaniards quite de-
 serted the *Island*, except it were about 30 or 40 of
 their slaves, who betook themselves to the *Moun-
 tains*, but being afraid of a Discovery, and to be
 pursued to Death for some *Murthers* they had
 committed, built themselves *Conoas*, and in them
 fled to *Cuba*, and never since hath any considerable
 attempt been made upon them.

The *English* being thus become Masters of the
Island, formed themselves into a Body, or *Colo-
 ny* : Then did they begin to settle themselves in
Plantations, whilst others betook themselves to the
Sea as *Privateers*, the better to secure them-
 selves against the *Spaniards*, and force them to a
 peace by their frequent annoying them, in seizing
 such their ships which they could meet with,
 which proved very successful unto them. And this
 caused the *Isle* to be much talked of, and had in e-
 steem by the *English*, who sent them supplies of
 Men, Provisions, and necessaries. And thus by lit-
 tle and little it became to be so potent as now it is.

Some Considerations that may induce his Majesty to
 keep, preserve, and support this *Island*.

1. *Jamaica* is large, and capacious, whose ex-
 tent I have already noted ; so that it is capable of ^{1 Confid.}
 receiving very great numbers of *People*.

2. It is seated in the heart of the *Spaniards Ameri-
 can Territories* ; so that the *Spanish* ships coming
 into the *West-Indies*, and sailing from *Port* to *Port*,
 either make this *Isle*, or may be immediately met
 by the *Ships* which ply on the *Coast*, which ren-
 ders it to be of great importance to us, as well as
 to the *Spaniards* : for all the *Plate Fleet* which
 comes from *Carthagena*, steer directly from *St.
 Domingo* in *Hispaniola*, and from thence must pass

by one of the Ends of this Isle to recover *Havana*, which is the common Rendezouze of the *Armado*, before it returns home through the *Gulph of Florida*. Nor is there any other way whereby to miss this Isle, because they cannot in a reasonable time turn it up to the windward of *Hispaniola*, which, though with great difficulty, it might be done, yet by this means they would lose the security of the said United Fleet, which meet at *Havana*, from all parts of the Bay of *Mexico*, *Nombre de dios*, and elsewhere, and so accompany each other home.

3. *Consd.* 3. *Jamaica* is found to precede all the *English Plantations in America*, in the very *Commodities* that are proper to their several *Colonies*, and produceth also of its own, *Cacao*, *Hides*, *Tortoise shells*, *Wood for Dyers*, *Gums*, *Druggs*, and other *Commodities* already treated of ; and for *Fruits*, *Fowl* and *Fish*, infinite store, many of which are unknown unto them. Likewise, such abundance of *Horses*, and *Cows*, that none other of the *English Plantations* can equalize them.

*Commo-
dities.
Imported,
and its
Trade.* And as this *Island* is found thus advantageous in the furnishing us with such good *Commodities*, so is it no less profitable in the taking off our *Manufactures*, and *Commodities*, as well of the product of this *Kingdom*, as those from *Foreign parts*. That is to say, all sorts of *Stuffs*, *Fabrics* of *Silks*, *Linnen* both fine and coarse, *Hatts*, *Gloves*, *Thread*, *Tape*, *Pins*, *Needles*, *Stockings*, *Shoos*, all sorts of *Apparel*; *Wine*, *Brandy*, *Strong-Beer*, All sorts of *Viensils* of *Iron*, and other *Metalls* for *Carpenters*, *Foyners*, *Smiths*, *Coopers*, *Millwrights*, and other the like *Tradesmen*, that are found useful for the *Planter's service*. Also, *Iron*, *Brass*, *Copper*, *Steel*, *Lead* and *Tinn* unwrought; All sorts of *Armes* and *Ammunition*: Also, *Serv-*

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vants, and Negro-Slaves : And in a word, all Commodities that are necessary, and useful either for the Back or Belly, are here Vendible. And is here observed, that the better the Commodities are (especially Apparel and Ornaments for the Back) the sooner and better are they Vended.

4. It appears to be a place of no small concern- 4. Consider-
ment, for it hath not only subsisted at the begin-
ning, but bettered its condition, being settled by
an Army (the worst kind of people to plant) that
have had such grand discouragements from Eng-
land, as want of pay, provisions, and recruits of
Men ; yet amongst themselves talked of all en-
couragements to Plant, the establishment of
justice and Government, besides the frequent at-
tempts of the Spanish Forces ; and if it thus thri-
ved under these, and such like considerable ob-
structions, it is more then probable, it will in a
thort time become a great and profitable Colony
both to the King and Kingdom ; for when well
planted, it may bring into his Majesty some hun-
dred thousand pounds per Annum. Barbadoes
(which is so little compared to this) yeilding a-
bout 10000l. per Annum, and employing about
150 or 200 Sail of Ships yearly.

5. This Island being so large and so fertile, it 5. Consider-
is capable of the receiving those great numbers of
people, that are forced to desert the Caribbee Isles :
Their Plantations being worn out, and their woods
wasted ; as likewise those multitudes of Vagrants
and Beggars that are so great a charge and shame
to the Kingdom, if Transported thither, (would
by their labours) live both honestly, and plenti-
fully ; here being observed to be no beggars, nor
such loose Vagabond people.

6. This Island being well settled, will be capa- 6. Consider-
ble of it self to carry on a War against the Spa-
niards

niards in the *West-Indies* (as occasion requireth) because of the conveniences of its *Ports*, and its strength of *Inhabitants* and *Shipping*, having already about 20 or 30 *Sayl of Privateers*; and will in a short time be so numerous and potent, that they will become so obnoxious to the *Spaniards*, that probably they will rather admit of a *Trade* into his *Ports* (which would prove a grand advantage both to them, and this Kingdom) than suffer so disadvantageous a *War*. And having thus forced a *Trade*, would gain the acquaintance of the *Natives*, and learn their *Customes*, and method of *Trade*, being much inclined to love the *English* rather than the *Spaniards*.

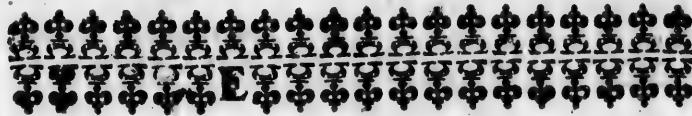
7. *Consid.* 7. *Jamaica* seems to be approved above any of the other *Plantations*, in regard so many from all the *English Collonyes* have Transported themselves and their *Estates* to it, who like it so well, that they have no cause or desire to remove.

8. *Consid.* 8. There is now a considerable progress made in the settling of this *Isle*, there being upon it many *Plantations* of *Cocao*, *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Cotton*, and *Provisions*; and Inhabited with many thousand of people. The *Planters* (for the generality) now living in great delight, and enjoy all things necessary for *Food* and *Rayment* in a liberal measure; and were it well Inhabited, it would very much consume the *English Manufactures*, and encourage *Navigation* and *Marchandize*.

9. *Consid.* 9. It cannot be imputed a disadvantage, that *Jamaica* lyeth so far off, for thereby are more *Ships* employed; and by consequence, more *Saylors*, *Shipwrights*, *Ropemakers*, and many other *Tradesmen* maintained, whose dependance is thereon. Furthermore, if it lay not so far, we could not expect such *Commodities* as it produceth, being appropriate to the *Clyme*; neither

is it a small advantage to have such *Commodities* within his *Majesties Dominions* (though at a distance) that are both valued and needed by his *Subjects and Neighbours*, especially the *Cacao*.

10. And lastly, to conclude, The *English* have 10. Consideration one more considerable advantage by this *Isle*, and that is, the *Coast of Virginia*, being subject to gusts of *Winde*, the *Ships* loaden with *Goods* and *Passengers*, have been often forced forth to *Sea*, and so disabled, that they could not ply to any of the outward *Caribbee Islands*, but have been constrained to bear up, and put into the *Spanish Leeward Ports*; and likewise, some of our *Merchants* have been forced out of the *Caribbee Isles* by *Hurricane's* (which are there common) and so disabled, that they could not keep *Sea*, but (as all *Vessells* thus distressed) have put into some of the *Spanish Leeward Ports*, where they have always been made *Pri'zes*. Now, *Jamaica* being so far *Leeward*, is a convenient *Harbour* for all *Vessells* thus distressed; and did some few years since save *Three Virginia Ships* full of *Passengers* and *Goods*, and formerly others; as also some driven by *Hurricanes* from the *Wind-ward Islands*: All which, without the conveniency, and assistance of this *Isle*, had perished.



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DESCRIPTION O F The ISLAND of B A R B A D O E S.

BARBADOES the most considerable Colony the English hath amongst that Frye of Isles called the *Caribbee Isles*, of the *Antilles*.

Its Situation.

Its Situation. It is seated in the North *Latitude* of 13 degrees, and 20 min. and although but of a small *circuit*, (being accounted not above 8 *Leagues* in length, and 5 in breadth where broadest, being of an *Oval Form*) yet it is a potent Colony, being able as occasion requireth, to arm 10000 Fighting men, which, with the strength that nature hath bestowed on it, it is able to bid defiance to the stoutest Foe, having been several times (but in vain) assaulted by the *Spaniards*.

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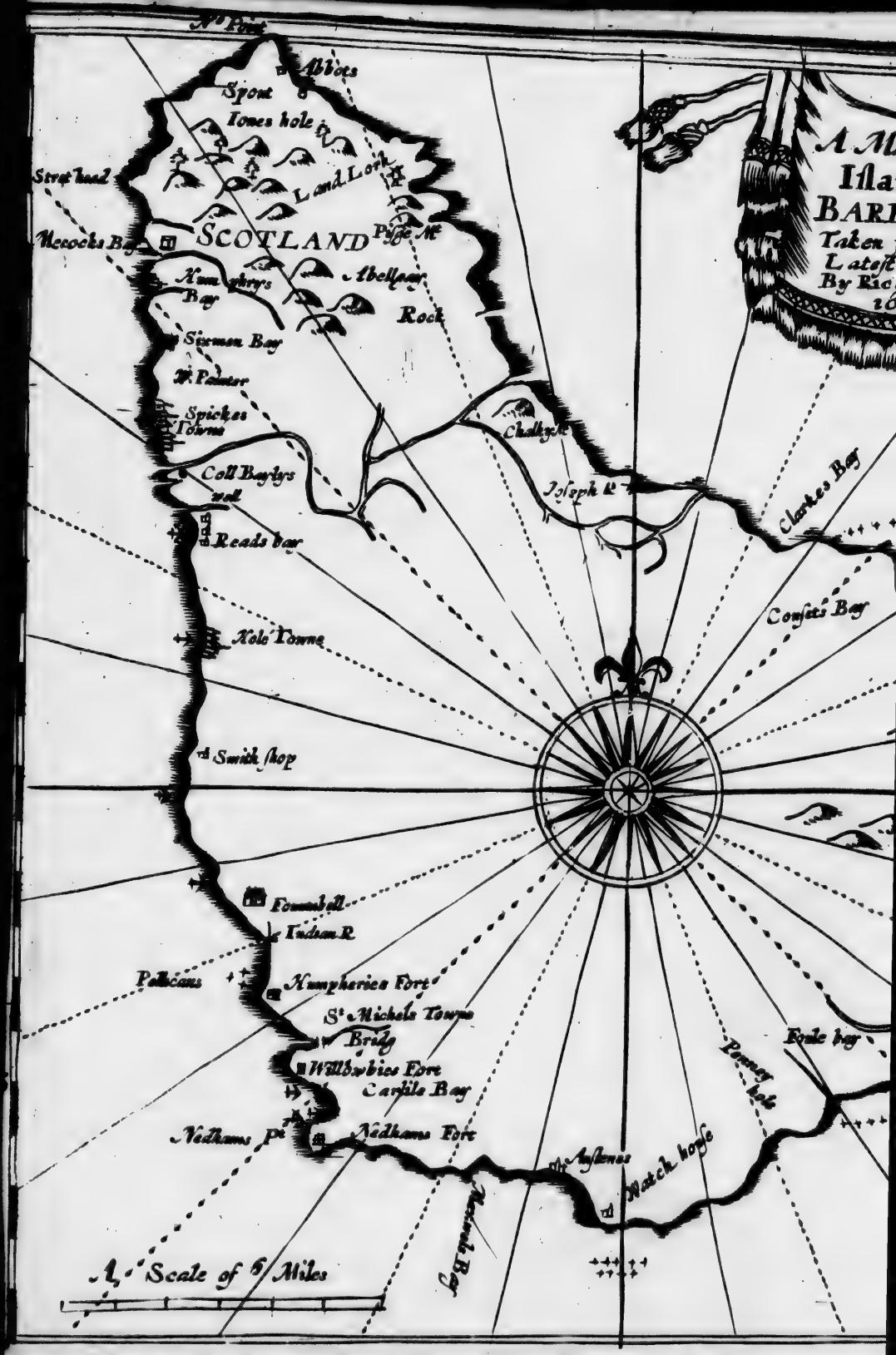
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A Mapp of the
Island of
BARBADOS
Taken from the
Latest Survey
By Ric: Blome
1672



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Its Rivers.

This Isle is not over-plentifully watered with Rivers, or Fresh springs, there being but one that may appropriate to it self that Name, or rather a Lake, which runneth not far into the Land; yet notwithstanding, the Inhabitants are not destitute thereof, for the Countrey lying low, and for the most part even, there are several Pools or Ponds; besides, most Houses have Wells or Cisterns which are always supplyed with Rain-water.

Here is also a River, which the Inhabitants call the Tuigh-River, from the top of whose water is gathered an Oyl, which serveth them to burn in Lamps.

Its Fertility.

This Isle is exceeding Fertile bearing Crops all the year long, and its Trees being always cloathed in their Summer Livery, and the Fields and Woods in their Verdure, renders it very delightful to the Inhabitants. But the two principal seasons of the year for Planting, is in May, and November, but the Sugar-Canes are planted all the year round, the making of which, is not only very chargeable, but also as dangerous, and subject to casualties, either in the Boyling-house, with the Coppers and Furnaces; in the Filling-room, in the Still-house, or in the Cureing-house.

Its Commodities.

The Commodities that this Isle produceth, are Sugars, (which though not so white as those of ^{Commo-} dities, ^{Commo-} Brazile, yet better when refined, being of a fairer grain) Indico, Cotten, Wool, Ginger, Log-wood,

wood, Fustick, and Lignum-vite. And these Commodities, especially Sugar, Indico, Ceter, and Ginger, here are in such great abundance that about 200 sail of Ships and Vessels, both great and small, have yearly their loading ; which after Imported in the several ports of England and Ireland, is again in great quantities exported to Foreign parts, to our great enrichment ; and the rather, for that they are not permitted to Trade with any other Nation but the English, and such of his Majesties Subjects in New-England, Virginia, and Bermudoes : And in Exchange of those Commodities they take such as are necessary for the use of man, as well for the Back and Belly, as for their Houses, and Plantations ; with many of which they are supplyed from New-England, Virginia, and the Bermudoes ; together with servants and slaves, as I have noted at the latter end of the description of Jamaica, aforesaid ; together with several sorts of Commodities and Provisions, which Jamaica hath no occasion of, as Horses, Camels, Assinegrees, Cattle ; also salted Flesh and Fish, of several sorts ; Butter and Cheese ; but by reason of the great heat of the weather, it will soon stink, and become unfit to eat ; so that instead of Butter, they make great use of Oyl for their Sauces.

Days and Nights are almost throughout the Year, of an equal length, the Sun Rising and Setting at 6 except about October, and then there is almost equal. some small difference.

The Temperature of Air.

Temper-ature of Air. This Isle is very Hot, especially for 8 Months, yet not so, but that Travel, and Labour is suffi-
rable ; but were it not for the cool breezes of Wind, which

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which Riseth with the *Sun*, and bloweth fresher as the *Sun* mounteth up, it would be unsufferable. And these *Breezes* always blow from *North-East*, and by *East*, unless it be in the time of the *Turnado*, and then for a few hours it chops into the *South*, but returns to the same point again. And it is observed, that although the people do so much sweat, yet they have not that faintness as with us, in the months of *July* and *August*; neither are they so thirsty, without occasioned by excess of *Labour* or *Drinking* of strong *Liquors*, which the People are here too much addicted unto, to their great hurt, which if moderately taken, would be as great a preservative to comfort their inward parts, which are left cold, and faint, through their sweating. Besides, our bodies being accustomed to colder *Climates*, our spirits are not so vigorous without them in a moderate manner.

The *Air*, though hot is very moist, which causeth all all *Iron-tools*, as *Knives*, *Swords*, *Locks*, *Keys*, &c. to rust, so that without constant usage, they will soon become eaten up with rust. And this great *heat* and *moisture*, doth cause the *Plants* and *Trees* to grow so large, and high.

Their Fruits.

Here are abundance of *Fruits* of several sorts, as *Dates*, *Oranges* of two sorts, the one sweet, and the other sharp, *Pomgranates*, *Citrons*, *Limes*, *Lemons*, *Macaws*, *Grapes*, *Juniper-Apples*, *Papayers*, *Momins*, *Monbains*, *Acajous*, *Icacos*, *Cherries*, *Raysins*, *Indian Figgs*, *Cocos*, *Plantins*, *Bonanoes*, *Guavars*, *Prickle-Apples*, *Prickle-Pears*, *Eustard-Apples*, *Millons*, both land and water, and *Pine-Apples*, the rarest *Fruit* in the *Indies*.

Their
Fruits.

Their

Barbadoes:

Their Fish.

Their fish. Here are great store of *Fish* in the *Sea*, as *Snappers*, *Crabs*, *Lobsters*, *Terbums*, *Macquerels*, *Mullots*, *Cavallos*, *Parrat-Fish*, *Cony Fish*, and *Green Turtles*, which of all others are the most delicious, with several other sorts appropriated to this and the rest of the *Caribbee Isles*. But the *Rivulets*, or *Ponds*, have few or no *Fish* in them.

Their Beasts.

Their Beasts.

Here are no *Beasts* or *Cattle* but what are *Tame*, and brought them; as *Camels*, *Horses*, *Affines*, *groes*, *Oxen*, *Bulls*, *Cows*, *Sheep*, and *Goats*, and *Hogg*s, which are here in great plenty in every *Plantation*, it being their common food, whose *Flesh* is esteemed very good and delicious; but as for *Beef*, and *Mutton*, it is very dear, as having but a small stock, but might be soon increased, would they spare ground enough for *Pasturage* for them from their other occasions.

Their Herbs and Roots.

Herbs and Roots.

Here groweth divers sorts of *English* *herbs*, and *roots*, as *Rosemary*, *Lavender*, *Lavender-Cotten*, *Marjerom*, *Winter-Savory*, *Time*, *Parfley*, *Tansey*, *Sage*, *Parcelane*, &c. and for *Roots*, *Cabages*, *Colworts*, *Collyflowers*, *Turnips*, *Potatoes*, *Onyons*, *Garlick*, *Radishes*, *Lettice*, *Taragon*, *Marigolds*, &c.

Their Birds and Fowles.

Birds and Fowles.

Here are several sorts of *Fowles*, as *Turkeys*, *Hens*,

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uses; the

Hens, Muscovy-ducks, Pigeons, Turtle-Doves; &c. and for small Birds, great variety; as Thrushes, Black-birds, Sparrows, &c.

Their Insects and Animals.

Here are several *Animals*, and *Insects*, as *Animals*. Snakes a yard and a half long, *Scorpions* as big as and *Insects* Rats, but no ways hurtful to man or beast; *Lizards*, which are exceeding harmless, much frequenting the houses, and loving the company of men; *Muskatoes*, *Cockroches*, and *Merriwings*; which are very troublesome in the night in sting-ing; also, here are *Land crabs* in great abundance, which are found good to eat. And here is a small Fly which they call *Cayouyou*, whose wings in the Night; as it flyeth, casts forth a great luitre, and the *Indians* do commonly catch them, and tye them to their hands or feet, and make use of them instead of a *Candle*, which is forbidden them.

Their Trees.

Here are great variety of *Trees*, fit for several uses, as the *Locust*, *Mastick*, *Red-wood*, the *Ironwood-Tree*, and the *Cedar-Tree*, which are fit for building. Also the *Cassia*, *Fistula*, *Coloquintida*, *Tamarine*, *Cassavie*, of which is made their bread; the *Poyson-Tree*, and the *Physick-Nut*, these have a *Physical*, and some a *Poysonous Virtue* in them. Also, here are these *Trees* following, the *Calibash*, the *Shell* of whose *Fruit*, serveth to carry liquid things in, being of the nature of *Goards*; the *Man-grass-Tree*, which is of an exceeding greatness; the *Roucou*, of whose *bark* is made *Ropes*, as also *Flax*, which being spun, is employed to several uses; the *Lignum vite*, the *Palmero*; which is ve-

ry large, and beautiful to behold ; with several others.

Several Caves.

Several
Caves.

In this *Island* are divers *Caves*, some of which are very deep, and large enough to hold 500 men ; and these *Caves* are often the Sanctuaries of such *Negro-slaves* that run away, in which they lie a good while ere found out, seldom stirring in the day time, although they are such unwholesome places, by reason of the great damps that are found in them. And it is supposed, that these *Caves* were the *Habitation* of the *Natives*.

Its Division and Towns.

Its Divi-
on, and
Towns.

This *Island* is severed into Eleven *Precincts*, or *Parishes*, in which are 14 *Churches* and *Chappels*, and here are many places which may not unaptly be called *Towns*, as being composed of a long and spacious Street, which are beautified with fair houses ; and indeed the whole *Isle* for these many years, is so taken up with *Planters* (there being no waste ground to be found) that it is thorowout beset with *Houses*, at no great distance from one another.

Its chief Towns.

St. Mi-
chael's.

1. St. *Michel's* formerly called the *Bridg-Town*, or *Indian Bridg*, situate at the bottom of *Carlisle-Bay* in the *Leeward*, or Southern part of the *Isle*, which *Bay* is very spacious, deep and secure for *Ships*, being large enough to entertain 500 *Vessels* at one time. The *Town* is long, containing several *streets*, and graced with abundance of well-built *houses*. It is very populous, being the *Residence* of the *Gouverneur*, or his *Deftary*, the place of *Ju-*

dicature,

dicature, and the Scale of Trade, where most of the Merchants and Factors in the Isle have their Store-Houses for the negotiation of their Affairs; and from these Store-Houses or Shops, the Inhabitants are supplyed with such Commodities as they have occasion of, in exchange of theirs, which are the product of the Isle. The Town is ill seated, the ground being lower than the banks of the Sea, y which means the Spring-Tides doth flow over, and there remaining, doth make a kind of a mooth bogg, which doth occasion it to be more unhealthful than the other parts of the Isle. This Town for its defence, and security of the Ships, hath two strong Forts opposite to each other, with Platform in the midst, which also commands the Road, all which are well Fortifyed with great Guns, &c. The principal of these Forts is called Charles Fort, being seated on Nedbams Point.

2. Little Bristol, formerly Sprigges Bay, scitu- Little Bristol,
te about four Leagues Leeward from St. Mi-
chael's, hath a commodious Road for Ships, is a
place well frequented and traded unto, and is
strongly Defended by two powerful Forts.

3. St. James, formerly called the Hall, seated
ot far from Bristol, hath the accommodatiēn of a
ood Road for Ships, and is a place of a considera-
le Trade, for its defence, besides a large Plat-
form, hath fortified Breast-works; and in this Town
kept for the Precinct, the monthly Courts.

4. Charles-Town, seated wind-ward of St. Mi- Charles-Town,
ael's, about two Leagues: And on Oyster-Bay, it Town,
secured by two strong Forts, the one to the
Windward, and the other to the Leeward, of the
own and Road, with a Platform in the midst.
his Town hath the accommodatiēn of weekly
Markets, and here is kept the monthly Courts
or the Precinct.

The other Parishes are of less note.

Other Places on the Sea-Coast.

Other places of Name along the Sea-Coast on this Isle, beginning Easterly, and so encompassing the Isle, are as followeth.

Fowl-Bay, Austins Bay, Maxwells-Bay, where there is a small Isle, Blackrock, The Hole, Spike-Bay, Balises Bay, Long-Bay, Clarks-Bay, and Constance-Bay.

The Inhabitants.

The Inhabitants of the this Isle may be ranged under 3 heads or sorts, to wit, *Masters*, (which are English, Scotch, and Irish, with some few Dutch, French, and Jews, *Christian servants*, and *Negro slaves*. And these three sorts are exceeding numerous; for, according to a Calculation not long since made, the *Masters*, and *Servants*, did amount to about 50000, and the *Negroes* to about double the number.

The *Masters*, for the most part, live at the height of Pleasure.

The *servants*, at the expiration of 5 years, become *Freemen* of the *Island*, and employ themselves according to their abilities, and capacities, either to get a small *Plantation*, or to work at their Labour in other *Plantations*, or else to exercise their *Trades*, if so capacitated.

Negro-Slaves. - The *Negro slaves* are never out of their Bonds, and the *Children* they get, are likewise perpetual slaves. They have but mean allowance of Diet, Cloaths, and Lodging; and although held to such hard Labour, and so ill treated, yet are they wretchedly contented with their Conditions; and if they

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Masters is but any thing kind, they think nothing
so much to be done for them ; and therefore 'tis
great pity to wrong such poor Creatures.

The chiefest Stock of a Planter, consists in his
servants and slaves, but especially the slaves, who
are more numerous. And these they Buy on Ship-
board, as men Buy Horses in a Fayr, and accor-
ding as they are handsome, lusty, well shapen,
and young, either the men or women, they give
more or less ; the general Rates for the Christian-
servants being about 10*l.* but if one that hath a
good Trade, as a Carpenter, Joiner, Smith, or
such like, then far more. Likewise, a Female that
is young and handsome, is higher valued. The
general Rate for the better sort of Negro-men, is
15*l.* or 25*l.* sterling ; and for Women, about 15*l.*
the encrease of stock of Negroes, they general-
take as many Men as Women.

The Maintenance of the servants and slaves.

The Maintenance of the servants, and Negro-
es, as to their Dyet, Apparel, and Lodging,
is very inconsiderable.

For their Food, they are contented from weeks-
end, to weeks-end, with Potatoes, Loblolly, made ^{Their} Food,
beaten Maize mixt with water ; Cassader bread
common in all the Indies, Bonavist, and such like
Food that the Plantation affordeth ; as for Meat,
they are seldom troubled with it, except at Christ-
mas, Easter, and Whitsontide, and then they have
eggs flesh, according to the custome of the Island ;
likewise perpe-
t of late, the servants are allowed weekly, a
allowance of D-
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Their

Their
Drink.

Their Drincks are *Mobbie*, made of *Potatoe* soaked in water; *Perino*, made of *Casavie-Roo* and water; *Crippo*, *Kill Devil*, *Punch*, made of water and Sugar; *Plantin-drink*, made of *Plantin* and water; *Beveridge*, made of Spring-water, sugar, and the juice of *Urenges*; and *wine of Pine* which is only made of the juice of the *Fruit* which is exceeding good and delicious; but the sort, as also the *Beveridge*, and *Punch*, the servants are not much troubled with.

But as for the *Master-Planters*, *Merchant-Factors*, and *strangers*, their Fair is far otherwise having their curious ~~and~~ Dishes, as *Custards*, *Cheese-cakes*, *Tansies*; also *Sturgion*, *Anchovys*, *Caviare*, *Botardo*, *Neats-Tongues*, besides *Pork*, *Fish*, *Fowl*, *Mutton*, *Beef*; *Kid*, *Pork Beans*, *Pease*, several *Roots*, and other good Dishes. And, besides the several sorts of Liquors already named, *Wines*, *Strong-waters*, *Brandy* and *English-Beer*; so that they find no want, and do not consider the condition of those poor wretches, their servants and slaves, who are constrained to so hard a labour.

Their
Apparel.

The Apparel they allow their servants yearly for the men, are 6 pair of *Drawers*, 12 pair of *Shooes*, 3 *Monmouth Caps*, 6 *Shirts*; and for the women, 4 *Smocks*, 3 *Petticoats*, 4 *Coifes*, and 1 pair of *Shooes*, besides, a *Rug-Gown* to each, to keep them warm, in the night, and to put on them when they come sweating from their labour. To the *Negro men*, they allow but 3 pair of *Cotton Drawers*, and to the *Women*, but three *Petticoates*.

But for themselves (especially the better sort) they are exceeding profuse and costly.

Their
Lodging.

The Lodging of these poor wretches is worst of all, for having laboured all the day in so hot

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Country, without any nourishing Dyt, at night they must be contented to lye hard, on nothing but a board, without any Coverled, in their Huts, or rather H^gsties ; but Christian servants are something better Treated, being allowed Hamocks.

Every Sunday, (which is the only day of Rest, and should be set apart for the service of God) they employ either in the getting of the Bark of Trees, and making of Ropes with it, which they Truck away for shirts, Drawers, and the like ; or else spend the day in Recreation, as Dancing, and Wrestling, which they much delight in, though they are no great Proficients in either ; for in their Dancing, they use antick actions, their hands having more of motion than their feet ; and their head, than either ; nor do the men and women Dance together, but apart ; the Musique to which they Dance, being a sort of Kettle-drums, one bigger than another, which makes a strange and various noise, but whether Harmonions, I leave to the judgment of the Reader.

It is thought by many, that the Christians should be in danger of being murthered by the Negro-slaves, who so much over-top them in number, and the rather, for that they are so cruelly used, and for that reason, many are fearful to venture to dwell here. But this Objection may be thus answered ; that first, they are such as were brought from several parts of Africa, and do not understand one anothers Language ; and then they are stir'd up with an inbred hatred against one another, it being the custome in those parts, for several peaty Kings to go to Wars against one another, and the Prisoners that are are taken of each side, they sell unto us, and other European Nations that come to Traffique with them ; also, they are

not permitted to touch, nay, hardly to see a Gun, or any other weapon ; and being kept in such a slavery, they are fearful of beginning such an Insurrection, it being present death for any that shall in the least be found to act, or contrive such a thing.

The Management of a Plantation.

The Management of a Plantation, ought to be the Masters care, yet few of them (except those of the meaner degree) are without their Overseers, who takes off that trouble from them, whose Office is to call them to work by the Ring of a Bell, at 6 a Clock in the Morning, to appoint them their several works, to give them due Correction upon any Misdemeanour, or Idleness ; he likewise dismisses them at 11 a Clock, to go to Dinner, and calls them again by One a clock by the said Bell, and discharges them at 6 at night.

What I have said in this Treatise of Barbadoes concerning their servants, and slaves, may be said in that of Jamaica ; for the servants, and slaves, are their greatest stock ; those they Buy, the servants for a Term of years, the Negroes for ever ; their Apparel which they allow to either being much the same, but their Dyet better ; and for their labour, it may be said to be much the same, the Island producing the same Commodities.

The Island of Barbadoes very strong.

The Island very strong

This Island is very strong, as well by Nature, as Art, being sheltered with Rocks and Shoals ; and where nature hath not thus defended it, it is Fortified by Trenches and Rampiers, with Pallisadoes, Curtains, and Counter-Scarfes ; besides, round about the Isle, regarding the Sea, is standing-Wood : Here are also, for its further Defence, 3 Forts, one for a Magazine for the Ammunition, and Powder

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der to lye in, and the other two for places of *Re-*
treets, as occasion seriyeth. They have also for
their further security, a standing *Militia*, consist-
ing of two *Regiments of Horse*, and five of *Foot*,
which are Stout, and well-Disciplined men, and
always to be Ready on beat of Drum.

The Government of this Isle.

This *Isle* is Governed by *Laws* assimilated to *The Go-*
vernment of *England*, for all matters either *Civil*, *Ec-*
clesiaſtick, *Criminal*, *Maritime*, or *Martial*; yet ^{of the Is-}
not without some few *Laws* appropriate to them-
ſelves. which are not repugnant to the *Laws* of
England.

For the Execution of these *Laws*, they have
their *Courts of Judicature*.

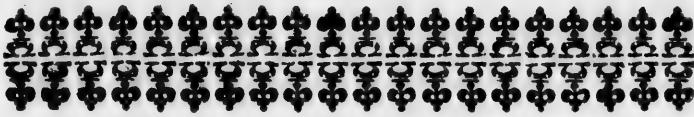
The *Isle* is divided into four *Circuits*, in each of
which, there is an *Inferior Court* for *civil Causes*,
from which, Appeals may be made to the *Sup-*
prem Court.

Here are also *Justices of the Peace*, *Constables*,
Church wardens, and *Tything-men*.

And for the *Administration of Justice*, here are
yearly *Five Sessions*.

As concerning the nature of the *Sugar-Canes*,
how to *Plant* them, their *Growth*, *Cutting*, *Grin-*
ding, *Boyling*; the *Conveyance* of the *Skimmings*
into the *Cisterns*, how to *Distill* it for *Spirits*; how
long it stays in the *Cureing-house*, before it be good
Muscovado-Sugar; together with the making it
into *Whites*, is not my business in this small *Trea-* See Mr. Li-
sure, to give the Reader instructions therein, re- gons Book
ferring to Mr. Richard Ligon's Book of the De- of Barba-
does page
87.

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DESCRIPTION OF The ISLAND of St. CHRISTOPHERS.

Its Situa-
tion &c.

ST. *Christophers*, so called from *Christopher Columbus*, the first discoverers thereof, situate in the Latitude of 17 degrees, and 25 min. in circuit, about 75 miles : The Land lieth high and mountainous in the midst, from which springeth several *Rivers*, which oftentimes, by reason of the *Raines* that falleth down the *Mountains*, are overflowed to the detriment of the *Inhabitants*.

The Soyl, and Commodities, &c.

Its Soyl, and Com-
modities. The Soyl is light and sandy, and very apt to produce several sorts of *Fruits*, *Provisions*, and *Commodities* ; as *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, *Cotton*, *Gin-ger*, &c.

This Isle, by reason of its several great and steepy *Mountains*, between which are Springs of hot, and Sulphurous Water, with horrid *Precipices*, and

and thick Woods, renders it very impassable through the midst: And the steepy Ascents of the Mountains, are divided into several Stages, or Stories, where are spacious ways.

On the Sea-side there is a Salt-pit, called *Guldesac*, and not far from the said Salt-pit, there is a small *Istmus* of land, which reacheth within a mile and a half of the *Island of Nevis*, or *Mavis*.

This *Island* is a place exceeding delightful, and of a most delectable Prospect to the Eye of the beholder; for if the Eye be directed downwards, from the top, it hath a Prospect of curious *Gardens*, which gently descend to the Sea-side; and in regard of the continual Ascent of the *Isle*, the lower Stage or Story, doth not debar the Eye of the pleasant Prospect of that which lyeth at a Remoter distance, which is terminated by those high *Mountains*: And that which maketh the Prospect the more delectable in the several *Plantations* (which are bounded with Rows of *Trees* always in their Verdure) are the fair *Houses* covered with glazed *Slate*.

The Division of the Isle, and how Possessed.

The whole *Isle* is divided into four *Quarters* or *Tho Isle Cantons*, two of which are possessed by the *English*, and two by the *French*; which parts are not so well watered, as those of the *English*, but are better for *Tillage*, and not so *Hilly*.

The *English* are more Populous then the *French*, and have two fortified places, one commanding the great *Haven*, and the other a descent not far from *Pointe de sable*.

The *French* have Four strong *Forts*, of which one hath *Regular Works* like a *Cittadel*, that of most note commands the *Haven*, and is called *Basse-Terre*.

Both

Both the *English*, and the *French*, keep constant Guard at their *Forts*, placed at the entrance of the *Paths* which leads to the several *Wards*, for the better security of each other.

Here are five *Churches* in those parts belonging to the *English*, viz. One at *Sandy-point*, one at *Palme-Tree*, another near the great Road, and two at the Inlet of *Cayenne*, with many fair Structures.

A Town
Possessed
by the
French.

Here are five *Churches* in those parts belonging to the *French*, besides their several *Habitations*, dispersed up and down in their *quarters*, have at *Basse-Terre* (near the *Haven* where *Ships* lie at *Anchor*) a *Town* of a good bigness, whose *Houses* are well built, of *Brick*, *Freestone*, and *Timber*; where the *Merchants* have their *Store-houses*, and is well Inhabited by *Tradesmen*, and are well served with such *Commodities* both for the *Back*, and *Belly*, together with *Utensils* for their *Houses*, and *Plantations*, as they have occasion of, in exchange of such *Commodities* which are the product of the *Island*. Here is a fair, and large *Church*, as also a *publique-Hall*, for the administration of *Justice*; Here is also a very fair *Hospital*, built by the *General*, for such people that cannot get cure at their *Houses*; where they are well maintained and attended by *Doctors*, and *Physitians*, for the recovery of their *Healths*. Here is also a stately *Castle*, being the *Residence* of the *Gouvernour*, most pleasantly seated, at the foot of a high *Mountain*, not far from the *Sea*, having spacious *Courts*, delightful *Walks*, and *Gardens*, and enjoyeth a curious *Prospect*.

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DESCRIPTION O F The I S L A N D of NIEVIS, or M E V I S.

THe Island of *Nievus*, or *Mevis*, lyeth not far from *St. Christophers*, as I have before noted, and in the *Latitude* of Seventeen degrees, and Nineteen minutes.

It is but small, being not above Eighteen miles in Circuit.

There is but One *Mountain* in the *Isle*, and that is seated in the mid^t, which is of a great height, but of an easy Access, and cloathed with *Trees* from its *Somet* to the bottom ; and about this *Mountain*, are the *Plantations* which reach to the *Sea-shore*.

Springs of Water.

Here are divers *Springs of Fresh-water*, and one *Spring of a Hot and Mineral water*, not far from whose *Spring-head* are *Baths* made, which are much frequented for the Curing of several *distempers in the Body of man*:

It

It is indifferent Fertile, and bath store of Deer, and other Game for Hunting.

The *Isle* is Inhabited by about three or four Thousand, who live well, and drive a *Trade* for such things as they have occasion for, by exchang-
ing such *Commodities* as the *Isle* produceth; as *Su-
gar, Cotton, Ginger, Tobacco, &c.*

It is a well-Governed *Colony*, where Justice is duly administred, and all Vices severely punished.

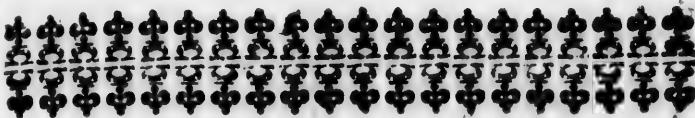
Their *Churches, Churches*; and for its further defence, and safety, it hath a *Fort*, whereon are mounted several Peeces, for the security of the *ships* in the Road, or Harbour, called *Bath-Bay*, as also the publique *Store-house*.

This *Isle*, as the rest of the *Caribbee's*, are trou-
bled with *Muscheto's, Chigos, Murigoins*, and other *stinging Flyes*, which do much Annoy the Inhabitants.

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A DESCRIPTION O F The ISLAND of A N T E G O.

THe *Island of Antego*, is seated in the *Latitude* 16 degrees, and 11 minutes.

It is in Length, about six, or seven Extent Leagues, and about the same breadth in many places.

It is of a difficult access, and very dangerous for shipping, by reason of the Rocks which encompass it.

It hath some few springs of *Fresh-water*, besides which, the *Inhabitants*, which are about 8 or 900 number of Inhabitants, have made several *Cisterns*, and *Ponds*, for the preserving of *Rain-water*.

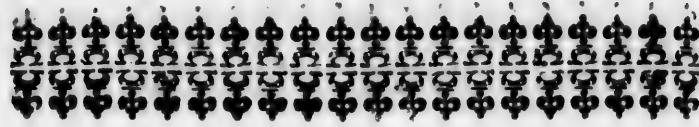
The *Isle* doth abound in *Fish*, amongst which, Fish is the *Sword-Fish* which of all others, would be the chief in the *Sea*.

Here are great plenty of most sorts of *Wild Fowl*, and fowl, and not wanting in *Venison*, and *Tame Cattle*.

The *Commodities* that it affordeth, are *Sugar*, *Commodities*, *Indico*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c.

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A
DESCRIPTION
 OF
 The ISLAND of
 St. VINCENT.

Its Situa-
tion.

Extent and
Fertility.

THe Island of St. Vincent, lyeth in the Latitude of Sixteen degrees. It is about 20 miles in Length, and Fifteen in Bredth, of a Fertile soyl, yeilding abundance of Sugar-Canes ; which grow Naturally without Planting.

It is well watered with Rivers, and affordeth many safe Roads, and convenient Bays for Shipping.

The English have here some settlement, but are not very powerful.

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The ISLAND of

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THIS Isle is seated in the *Latitude of Fifteen* Its Situation
degrees and a half.

It is about 12 Leagues in length, and 8
in breadth.

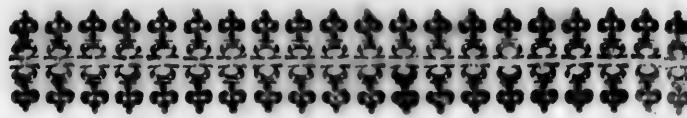
On the *West* side of the Isle, there is a convenient
Harbour for ships.

It is very *Mountainous*, yet not without many
fertile *Valleys*, producing several *Commodities*,
but chiefly *Tobacco*, which is planted by the *En-*
glish; but the *Natives* which are *Canibals*, and
very *Barbarous*, doth much hinder the coming
of the *English* to settle here.

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A
 DESCRIPTION
 OF
 The ISLAND of
 MONTSERRAT.

Its Extent,
 Situation,
 Fertility,
 &c.

MONT SERRAT, an Island of a small Extent, not exceeding Ten Miles in Length, and of a less Breadth.

It is seated in the Latitude of 17 degrees : It is much inclined to Mountains, which are well cloathed with Cedar, and other Trees ; and the Valleys, and Plains are very Fertile.

This Isle is most Inhabited by the Irish, who have here a Church for Divine Worship.

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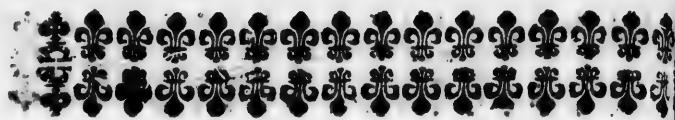
ON DESCRIPTION O F The ISLAND of A N G U I L L A.

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His Isle is seated in the Latitude of Eighteen degrees, and One and Twenty Minutes.

Its Situation,
exten-
&c,

It Extendeth it self in Length, about
in Leagues, and in Breadth about Three.
The Inhabitants are English, which are com-
d to amount unto two or three Hundred, who
e but poor, the Isle being said not to be worth
e keeping.



A
 DESCRIPTION
 O F
 The ISLAND of
 B A R B A D A.

Its Situation Fertility &c.

BARBADA, or Barboude, situated in the Latitude of Seventeen degrees and a half.

It is an Isle of no great Extent, not exceeding Fifteen miles in Length, nor is it of a considerable Account to the English, who are Possessors of it: Yet is it found to be of a Fertile Soyl, and to be well stored with Cattle, Sheep, and may produce several good Commodities were it well managed to the advantage of Inhabitants.

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DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLES of
BERMUDES,
OR,
The Summer-ISLES.

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fish, who are
to be of a Few are also called the *Summer-Isles*, from the *Ship-
Cattle, Sheep, Wrack* that one *George Summers* (an English-man)
od *Commoditie* there suffered.

advantage of These *Isles* lye distant from *England*, about 15
or 1600 *Leagues*, from *Madera*, 1000, or 1200;
from *Hispaniola*, 400; and from *Carolina*, which
is the nearest part of Land, about 300 *Leagues*.

Their Extent.

Of these *Isles*, the greatest called *St. Georges*, is
5 or 6 *Leagues* long, and almost thorowout, not *Ille.*

above a quarter, a third, or a half a League broad, the others are much less.

Their Form, &c.

Several good Ports. All these Isles together, form a body like a Crescent, and inclose very good Ports, the chief among which, are those of the Great Sound, *Herringcove Inlet*, *Southampton*, and *Pagets*; which with their *Forts* of *Dover*, and *Warwick*, take their names from the several Noble men that were concerned as undertakers.

The Fertility, Commodities, Fruits, &c.

Its Fertility.

The Earth is exceeding Fertile, yeilding two Crops yearly; their *Maize* they gather in *July*, and *December*.

Their Fruits.

They have excellent *Fruits*, as *Oranges*, *Dates*, *Mulberries* both White and Red; where breed abundance of *Silk-worms* which Spin *Silk*.

This is the Their chief Commodities are *Oranges*, *Conchaneil*, *Common* and *Tobacco*, with some *Pearl*, and *Ambergreces*, and with these they drive some small *Trade*.

Hoggs.

They have plenty of *Tortoises*, which is their ordinary food, whose *Flesh* is very delicious.

Fowles.

Their *Hoggs*, which the *Spaniards* formerly carried thither, are greatly increased.

Defective in Fresh Water.

They have many *Fowls*, and *Birds*, amongst which, a great many *Cranes*, with a *Sea-Fowl* that breeds in holes like *Rabbers*.

They have no *Fresh-water* for their occasions, but that of *Wells*, and *Pits*, which *Ebbs* and *Flows* with the *Sea*, there being neither *Fountain* nor *Stream* in these Isles.

In these are not poy Colours; and webs so stro entangled

Here ar thers in se sweet.

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No Venimous Beast.

In these *Isles* are no *Venimous Beast*, their *Spiders* Their are not poysinous, but are of sundry and various Shiders. *Colours*; and in the hot weather, they make their webs so strong, that oft-times the small *Birds* are entangled and catched in them.

Cedar Trees.

Here are *Cedar Trees*, which differs from all others in several respects, but the wood is very sweet.

The Air and Healthfulness.

The *Skie* is almost always Serene, and when These *Isles* darkned with *Clouds*, it commonly *Thunders*, and exceeding *Lightneth*: And the *Air* is very *Temperate*, and *healthful*. so exceeding *healthful*, that it is rare to hear that any one dyeth of any *Diltemper*, but only Old age; insomuch, that many have removed from *England* hither, only for the enjoyment of a long, and *healthful* life. And those that have made any long continuance here, are fearful of removing out of so pure an *Air*.

The Inhabitants.

The *English* first settled themselves on these *Isles* The Inhabitants about the year 1612. and have now established a *bitants* and powerful *Colony*, there being at present, about strength of four or five Thousand *Inhabitants*, who have strongly Fortified the *Approaches*, which with the *Rocks* in the *Sea*, renders them Impregnable.



A

DESCRIPTION OF CAROLINA.

CAROLINA, a New established Colony, of the English, being that part of Florida adjoyning to *Virginia*; which makes its Northern bounds in the *Latitude* of 36 degrees, and extendeth it self to the *Latitude* of 29, which makes its extream Southern bounds; on the East it is washed with the *Atlantick Ocean*, and on the West, it hath that large Tract of land which runneth into the *Pacifique Ocean*.

Its Bounds
and Situa-
tion.

Its Temperature, and Healthfulness.

This
Country
very
healthful.

It is a *Countrey* blest with a *Temperate*, and wholesome *Air*, the *Heat* in *Summer*, nor the *Cold* in *Winter*, which is not so much as to check the growth of *Plants*, *Trees*, &c. The several *Fruits*, and *Plants*, having their distinct seasons being no ways offensive to the *Inhabitants*. Neither is the *Air* thus *Temperate*, and *Agreeable* to the *Natives* only, but it is as *Favourable* to the *English*: And being thus *healthful*, hath Invited several persons from the *Bermudes* to settle here; who dwelling in so pure an *Air*, durst not venture in any other *Countrey*. Nor do those from the *Bermudes* only remove hither, upon the assurance

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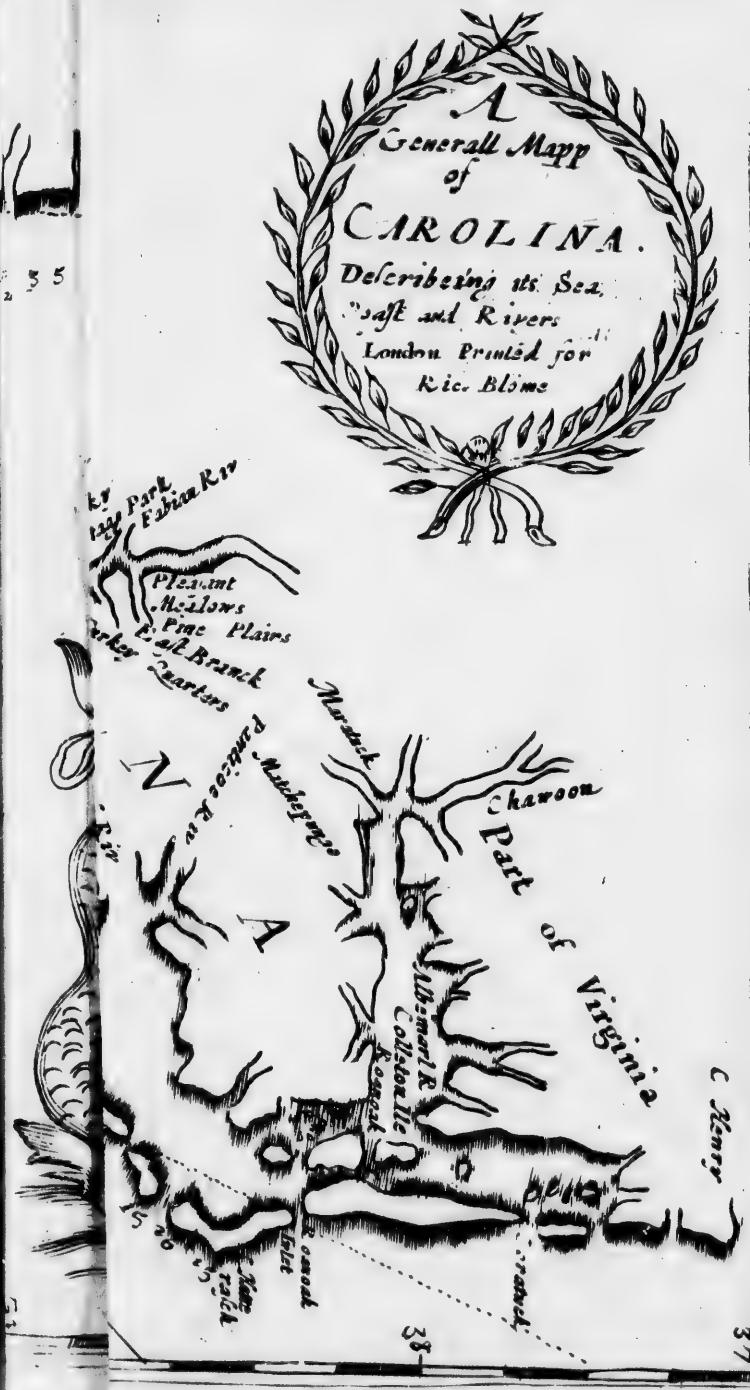
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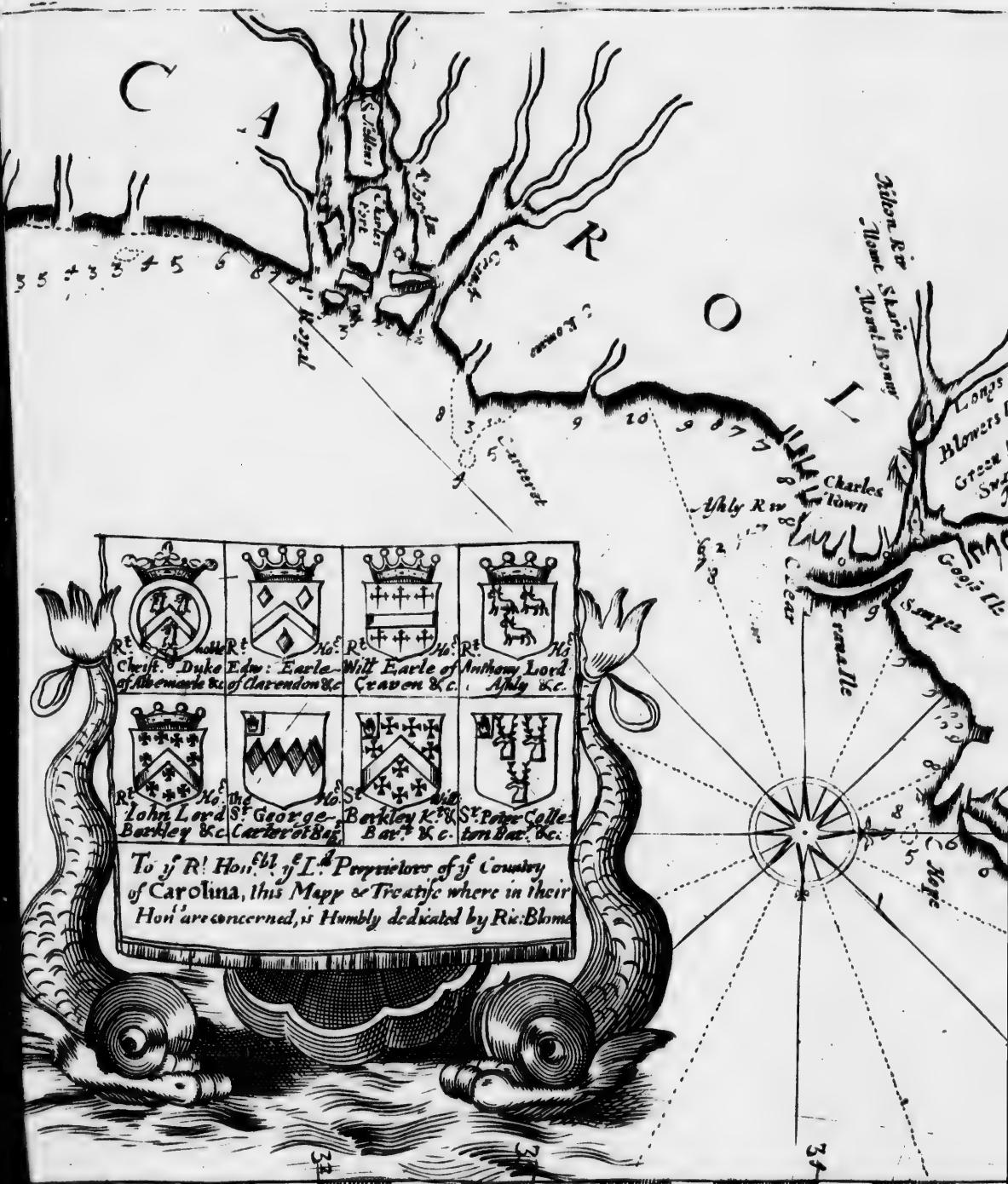
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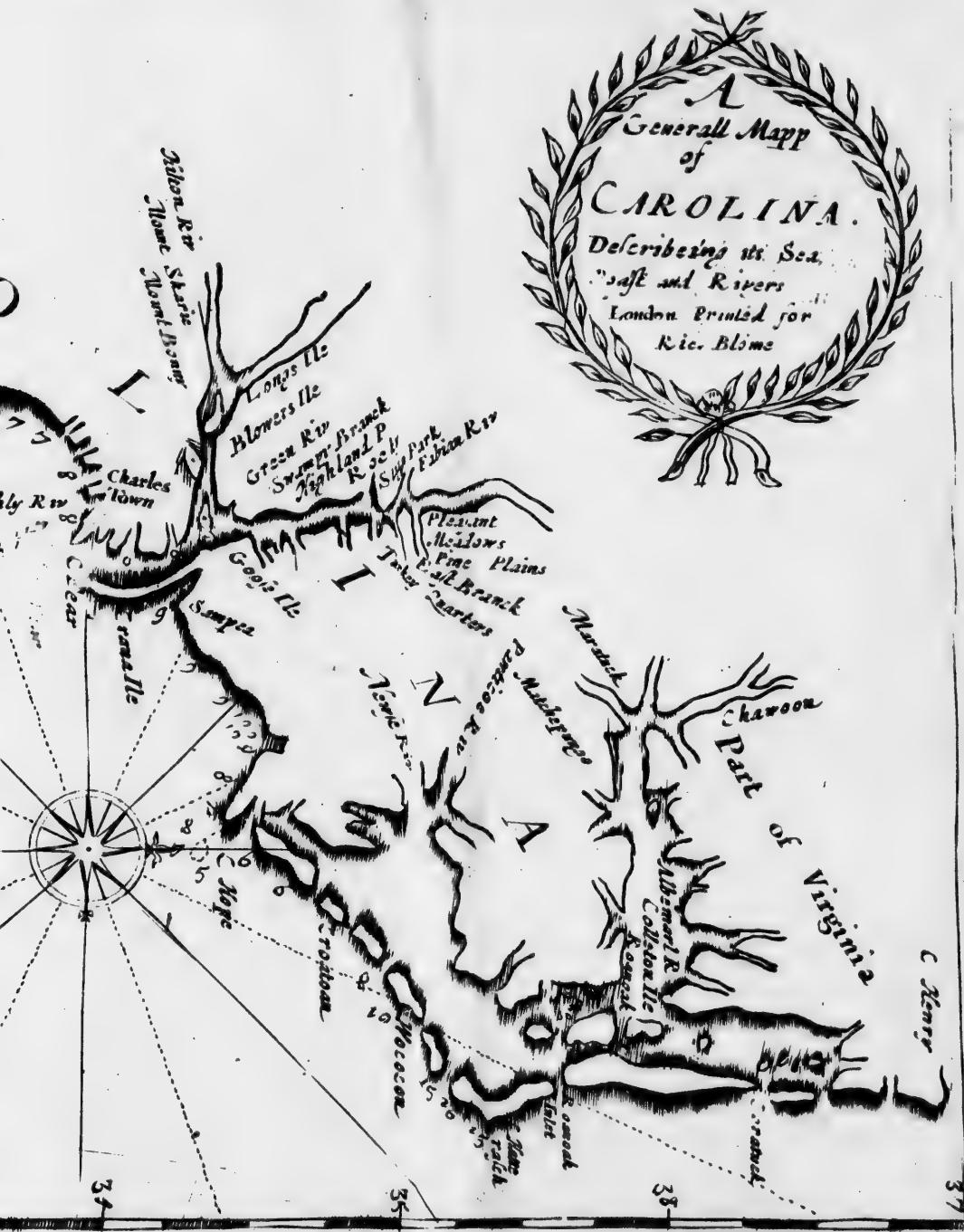
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a happy life, joyned with the gaining of Fair Estates, but also many English from most of the American Plantations, it being generally esteemed one of the best Colonies that ever the English were Masters of; for here is Health, Pleasure, and Prospects to be found, which cannot be met with in so large a measure, in any Countrey of the Indies.

Their Fruits, Herbs, &c.

The Soyl is Rich, and Fertile, and produceth Fruites, excellent Fruites; as Apricocks, Peaches, Grapes, (of which the English have made good Wine) Olives, Walnuts, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Figgs, Mulberries, Strawberries, water-Mellons, Marachocks, Quinces, and other Fruites known to us in Europe, which for goodness are no ways Inferiour to them; and in the Southern part Oranges, Limes, Pomgranates, and Pome Citrons. And indeed, the Earth is very apt to produce, and bring to Maturity, Corn, all sorts of Garden-Herbs, and Roots, &c.

Its Commodities.

The Commodities which this Countrey doth and may produce, are Wines, Oyls, Silk, (Mulberry-Trees growing in great abundance in the Woods) Cotton, Indico, Ginger, Tobacco, &c. And it is believed, that here may be made of the three first Commodities, wines, Oyls, and Silk, such great abundance, to theirs, and this Kingdom, enrichment, that besides what we shall use our selves, we may have wherewith to furnish Forraian Parts.

Their

Their Trees.

Trees.

Besides the *Mulberry-Trees*, here are those of *Cedar, Oak, both White and Red, Poplar, Bay, Ash, and Pine*; with several others whose names are yet unknown.

Their Rivers, Fish, and Fowl.

Rivers.

The Country is very well watered with *Rivers*, there being between *Cape-Carteret*, and *Port-Rasal*, which is not above 60 Miles, 5 or 6 great Navigable *Rivers*, which discharge themselves into the *Sea*, besides several others of less Remark. And these *Rivers* are plentifully stored with excellent *Fish* of sundry sorts, which being the same as are found in *Virginia*, which comes next to be treated of, I shall omit the naming of them here.

Their Fowls.

Here are also great plenty of *Wild-Fowl*, as *Geese, Cranes, Swans, Herons, Curlews, Heath-Cocks, Oxeys, Brants, Dotterels, Widgeons, Teals, and Duck, and Mallard* in an undestroyable quantity.

Provisions in the woods.

The woods are well stored with large *Turkeys, Pheasants, Partridges, Turtle-Doves, Wood-Pidgeons*, with great variety and plenty of small *Birds*. Also in the woods, are great plenty of *Deer*, with abundance of *Hares, Coneys, &c.*

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Here are divers delightful, and spacious Sa-
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The Natives of Carolina.

The *Natives of Carolina*, according to the ob-
servation of Mr. John Leadener (who made three position
several journeys from *Virginia*, to *Carolina*, about &c. of the
the year 1670. on purpose for a discovery of those
parts, and the better understanding the nature and
disposition of the *Inhabitants*) are said by him, to
be a people of a ready wit, and though illiterate,
of a good understanding. For the *Account* of time,
(he saith,) they make use of *Hieroglyphicks*, and
Emblems of things ; likewise they instruct their
Children in such things as relates to their *Families*
and *Country*, which is so preserved from *Genera-
tion*, to *Generation* ; where a battle hath been
fought, or upon the settlement of a *Colony*, they
raise a small *Pyramid* of stone, which doth consist
of the number slain, or settled at such a *Colony*. For
Religious Rites, either *Devotion*, *Sacrifice*, or *Bur-
ial*, they make a round circle of short *Straws*, or
Reeds, and according to the placing of the said
straws, or *reeds*, it is known for what it was made ;
and to meddle with such *Circles*, is esteemed no
better than *Sacrilege*.

He saith, they worship one *God* ; as *Creator* of
all things, to whom their *High-Priest* offers *Sacri-
fice*, but believes he hath something else to do,
than to regard *Humane Affairs*, but doth commit
the Government thereof to lesser *Deities* ; that is,
to good and evil *Spirits*, to whom their *Inferior*
Priests makes their *Devotion*, and *Sacrifice*. He
saith, they believe the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*,
and when any one dyeth, they *Interr* with the
Corps, *Provisions*, and *Householdstuff* for the *Eliz-
ium* or *next world*, which they fancy to be beyond
the

the Mountains, and Indian Ocean. He further saith, that from Four women, they believe all mankind Sprung, and do therefore divide themselves into as many Tribes ; and in their Marriages they are very Superstitious.

He saith, they are generally well-proportionate ; they are great Favoures of the English, living together in Love and Friendship, and upon all occasions, ready to contribute their assistance unto them. They are generally of a good, and honest meaning, no ways addicted to Vice, or to Extravagancies, contenting themselves with a mean Dye and Apparel for their present subsistence not taking much care for the time to come. He further saith, that they are much addicted to Mirth, and Dancing ; they are also much prone to honour, and Valour, which they place above all other Virtues, which doth occasion them to be so continually engaged against one another in Wars : and that side which Fortune Crowneth with Victory, Triumphal Jollities are performed by them.

The Countrey (he saith) is divided into several petty Kingdoms, and the People in the one keep no good Correspondence with those that border upon them, and on the least occasion, wage War one against another.

Its Division into Kingdoms. In this Countrey of Carolina (he saith) that there are several Indian Towns which are generally the Habitation of the King, that commands the Territory.

The Proprietors of Carolina.

The Province of Carolina. This Province or Countrey of Carolina, was first possessed by the English, about the year 1660. and became a Proprietorship ; which his present Majesty K. Charles the Second, granted by Patent

tent to the Right Noble, George Duke of Albermarle, Earl of Torrington, Baron Monck of Postbridge, Peachempe and Teys, Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter, Captain General of his Majesties Land-Forces, and one of the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, &c. The Right Honourable, Edward Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Cornbury, and Baron Hide of Hendon, &c. The Right Honourable, William Earl of Craven, Viscount Craven of Uffington, Baron Craven of Hamsted-Marshall, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, and Borough of Southwark, and one of the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, &c. The Right Honourable John Lord Berkley, Baron Berkley of Stratton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for his Majesty, &c. The Right Honourable, the Earl of Shaftsbury, The Honourable Sr. George Carteret of Hawnes in Bedfordshire Baronet, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesties Household, and of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, &c. Sr. William Berkley of in the County of

Knight and Baronet, and to Sr. John Colleton of London, Knight and Baronet; and to their Heirs and Successors.

And the said Lords proprietor's, having by their Patent, power to establish a Government, and make Laws for the better Regulation thereof, and the inviting of Inhabitants, have formed a Model, which is so well framed, for the good & welfare of the Inhabitants, that it is esteemed by all judicious persons without compare; but the said Model, being too long to be set down in this small Treatise, I must be constrained to omit it.

The Settlements of the English.

Here are at present two considerable Settlements of the English, for so short a time, the one at *Albemarle-River* in the *North*, and the other about the midst of the *Country* on *Ashley River*, which is likely to be the *Scale* of Trade for the whole *Country*, as being situate very Commodious for Shipping, and in a healthful place.



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V I R G I N I A.

Its Bounds.

VIRGINIA particularly now so called, Its hath for its Southern Limits, *Carolina*; Bounds for its Eastern, the *Atlantick Ocean*; for its Northern, *Maryland*; and for its Western, that vast tract of *Land* which runneth into the *South-Sea*.

Its Name.

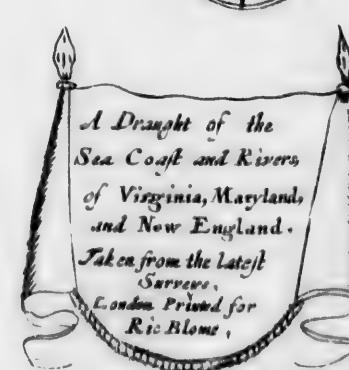
This *Country* was said to be first discovered by *Its Name* *Sr. Francis Drake* (as indeed all this Tract of Sea- and why so Coast) and was so named by *Sir. Walter Rawleigh*, called. (a great promoter of this discovery,) in honour of *Queen Elizabeth*, who then Reigned.

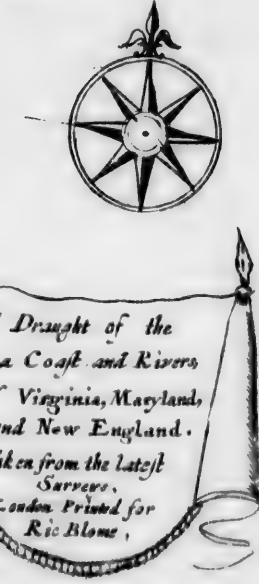
The Settlement of the English.

Much time was spent in the discovery of this *Country*, with vast expences in the setting forth of *Ships*, and not without the great loss of many a poor wretches life, before it could be brought to perfection; but at length, through the Industry
of



To "A" Hen: Cecilius Calvert, Baron Baltimore,
Baron Baltimore Absolute Lord Proprietary
of the Province of Maryland & Avalon NC
This Map is humbly Dedicated by R. Blome.





¶ Capt. ~~of~~ Captain John Smith, and other worthy persons, who took great pains for the advancement of these discoveries, fortune began to smile on her, and about the Reign of King James, a Patent was granted to certain persons as a Corporation, and called the Company of Adventurers of Virginia. Afterwards other Patents were granted to them for larger Extents of Land excluded in the former; but the said Corporation, committing of several and frequent Misdemeanours, and Mis-carriages, the said Patent about the year 1623 was made Null; since which it hath been free for all his Majesties Subjects, to Trade into these parts.

Its Air and Temperature.

Virginia
now very
healthful.

This Countrey is blest with a sweet and wholesome Air, and the Clime of late very agreeable to the English, since the clearing of Woods; so that now few dyeth of the Countreys disease, called the Seasoning.

The Soyl.

The Soyl
very Rich.

It is every where interlaced with delectable Hills, and rich Valleys, and of a Soyl so Fertile that an Acre of ground commonly yieldeth 200 Bushels of Corn, and is very apt to produce what is put therein, as English Grains, Roots, Seeds, Plants, Fruits, &c. besides those appropriated to the Countrey, and other adjacent parts of America.

Their Fruits.

Excellent
Fruits.

Here are excellent Fruits in great abundance, which may be compared with those of Italy or Spain, as Apricocks, Peaches, Mellons, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Grapes, Figgys, Quince,

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They have several sorts of Roots, as Potatoes, Plenty of
Carrets, Turnips, Artichoaks, Onyons, Cabbages, Roots, and
Colly flowers, Sparagus, &c. And most sorts of Herbs,
Garden herbs, known to us, in great plenty.

Of their Apples they make Syder; of their
Pears, Perry; and of their Grapes, Wine.

Their Roots and Herbs.

They have several sorts of Roots, as Potatoes, Plenty of
Carrets, Turnips, Artichoaks, Onyons, Cabbages, Roots, and
Colly flowers, Sparagus, &c. And most sorts of Herbs,
Garden herbs, known to us, in great plenty.

Their Fowles, and Birds.

Here is great plenty of Fowl, as wild Turkeys, which usually weigh 6 stone; Partridges, Swans, Geese, Ducks, Teal, Widgeons, Dotterells, Heathcocks, Oxeyes, Brants, Pidgeons, Cranes, Herons, Eagles, and several sorts of Hawkes. And for small Birds, innumerable quantities of sundry sorts, as Blackbirds, Thrushes, Red-birds; and above all, the Mock-bird, which counter-eitteth the notes of all Birds.

Their Wilde Beasts, and Tame Cattle.

They have great store of wilde Beasts, as Lyons, Virginia Bears, Leopards, Tygars, Wolves, and Dogs like well stored Wolves, but bark not; Buffeloes, Elks, whose flesh is as good as Beef; Rosconnes, Deer, Hares, Bevers, Ottors, Foxes, Martins,oulcats, Wesells, Musk-Rats, Flying Squirils, &c. And for Tame Cattle, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Hogggs, and Horses in great plenty.

Their Fish.

Variety of Fish. Here is great plenty of Excellent Fish, as well in the Sea, and Bay of Chesopeack, as in the Rivers, viz. *Cods*, *Thornback*, *Sturgeon*, *Grampus*, *Porpus*, *Drums*, *Cat-Fish*, *Basses*, *Sheepsheads*, (which makes Broath like that of *Mutton*) *Cony*, *Fish*, *Rock Fish*, *Crecy Fish*, *White Salmon*, *Mullets*, *Soles*, *Plaice*, *Mackrel*, *Trouts*, *Perches*, *Conger-Eels*, *Herrings*, *Oysters*, *Shrimps*, *Cockles*, *Muscles*, &c.

Commodities.

The Product of the Country. Commodities which the Country doth, or may produce, are *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Hops*, *Rape-seed*, *Annice-seed*, *Woad*, *Madder*, *Pot-ashes*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Silk*, (if they would make it, *Mulberry-Trees* here growing in such great plenty) *Saxafras*, *Sarsaparilla*, several sweet *Gums*, and *Balsomes* of Sovereign vertues, several sorts of *Plane*, *woods*, &c. used by *Dyers*, here are veins of *Almonds*, *Iron*, and *Copper*, sundry sorts of Rich *Furn*, *Elk-skins*, (which maketh excellent *Buff*) and other *Hides*, *Pitch*, *Tarr*, *Rozen*, *Turpentine*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, and *salted Flesh* and *Fish*, which find vent at the *Barbadoes*, and other *Caribbe Isles*; but above all these, their cheif Commodities is *Tobacco*, which they are sure to find vent for, and is the Standard by which all other Commodities are prized; but it were well for the *Inhabitants* if they would employ their time, about the making of *Silk*, or some other *Commodities*, which in short time would be found more advantageou unto them, and then their *Tobacco* would not be so great a Drug as of late it is, insomuch that the

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Merchant oft-times had rather lose it, then to pay the charges and Duties of *Freight, Custome, Excise, &c.*

Here groweth a kind of *Flax*, called *Silk-grass*, of which the *Indians* make *Thred, & Strings*, and is good to make *Linnen cloath, and shifts*, and would make excellent strong *Cables*.

Their Trade.

Here all *Trades-men*, especially *Handicrafts* finds good encouragement; and for those *Common-dities* aforesaid, the *English* (who have the sole *Trade*) bring them all sorts of *Apparel*, all manner of *Utinsils*, belonging to *Household-stuff*, or *Trade*.
Their
necessary in their *Plantations*, or otherwise; also *Wine, Brandy, and other strong Drinks*; likewise all *Silks, Stuff, and Cloath, both Linnen and wollen*, which they convert to several uses according to their Fancies, being now supplyed by *Taylors*.

Their Trees.

Here groweth sundry sorts of *Trees*, of the red *Several* and white *Oak*, *Black Walnut*, *Cedar*, *Pine*, *Cy-prus*, *Chesnut*, *Poppler*, *Ash*, *Elm*, &c. many Woods, of which are very good for the building of *Ships*, and other uses.

The Rivers.

This Country is well watered with several great, and strong *Rivers* which lose themselves in the *Gulph* or bay of *Chesopeak*, which gives entrance for shipping in this *Country*, as also to *Mary-Land* next adjoyning; which said *Bay* is very large, Capacious, and Comodious for Ship-

Merchant

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ping, being said to run up into the *Countrey* northwards 75 Leagues: its breadth in many places being 5, 6, or 7 Leagues, and sometimes more, and 6 or 7 Fathom deep, and its opening to the South between *Cape-Henry*, which begineth *Virginia*, and *Cape-Charles* on the other side opposite, being about 10, or 12 Leagues wide.

Its chief
Rivers.

The principal of these Rivers begineth at *Cape-Henry*, are *Pawhatan*, now called *James-River*, being very large and Commodious for ships, and found navigable about 50 Leagues. *Pamunke*, now *York River*, also large and *Navigable*, about 20 Leagues. *Rapahanock* or *Toppahanock*, likewise a good River and *Navigable*, about 40 Leagues, which is the last River of *Virginia* Northwardly, that falls into the *Bay of Chesopeak*.

Their Towns.

*James
Town,*

Upon, or near, these Rivers for the conveniency of shipping, the *English* are seated, which at present do amouut unto the number of about 30, or 40000, and have some *Towns*, the chief amongst which, is *James-Town*, or rather *James-City*, commodiously seated on *James-River*; The *Town* is beautified with many fair and well built Brick Houses, and as it is the chief town of the *Countrey*; here is kept the *Courts of Judicature* and *Offices* of publique concern; not far from which, at *Green-Spring*, resideth the *Governour* *Sir William Berkley*.

*Elizabeth
Town.*

Next to *James-Town* may be reckoned that of *Elizabeth*, seated at the mouth of the said River, a well built Town.

*Dales-
Gift.*

Also *Dales-gift*, *Wicocomoco*, *Bermuda*, and others;

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The English Government.

This Countrey is Governed by *Laws* agreeable *Virginia* with those of *England*, for the deciding of all under a *Causes* both *Civil* and *Criminal*; which said *Laws* good *Government* are thus made by the *Governour*, appointed by his *Majesty*, with the content of the *General Assembly*, which doth consist of his *Council*, and the *Burgesses* chosen by the *Free-holders*.

And for the better *Government*, the *Countrey*, which is possessed by the *English*, is divided into several *Counties*, in each of which are *Sheriffs*, *Justices of the Peace*, and other *Officers*, which are from time to time appointed by the *Governour*; The names of the *Counties* are those of *Carotuck*, *Charles*, *Glocester*, *Hartford*, *Henrico*, *James*, *New-Kent*, *Lancastar*, *Middlesex*, *Nansemund*, *Lower-Norfolk*, *Northampton*, *Northumberland*, *Rappabaneck*, *Surrey*, *Warwick*, *Westmorland*, *Isle of Wight*, and *York*, and in each of these *Counties*, are held *petty Courts*, every month, from which there may be *Appeals* to the *Quarter* *Court* held at *James-Town*.

The Natives or Indians.

Virginia was, and yet is the habitation of divers sorts of *Indians*, which have no dependance upon each other, being of particular *Tribes*, and having their peculiar *King* to Govern them; every *Indian-Town*, or rather poor *Village*, being the habitation of a *King*; and these *People* do rather live at *enmity*, than *amity* together. And as to their *Dispositions*, *Manners*, *Religions*, &c. there is found a difference; but most of all in their *Languages*; so that those *People* may not improperly



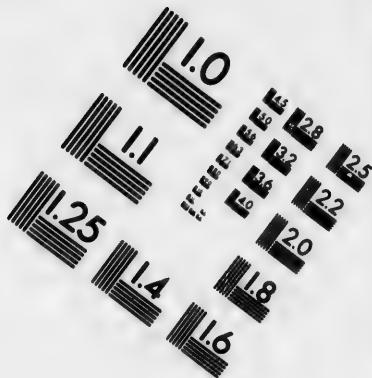
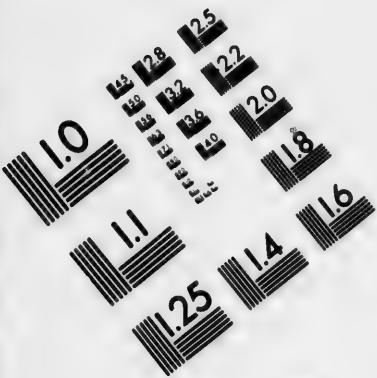
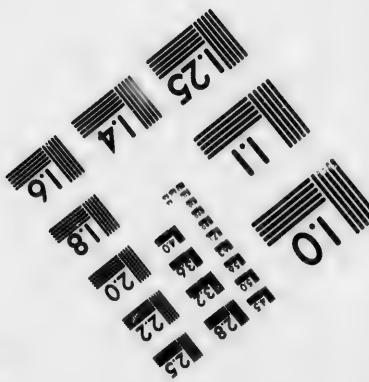
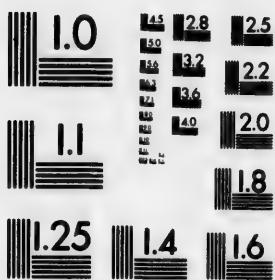


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perly be called so many several *Nations*.

They are generally a sort of people well proportionate, stout, of a swarthy complexion, their Hair black, and flaggy, which they wear long; they are of a ready wit, very Subtile, and Treacherous, not much addicted to labour, being too great lovers of their ease; they are much given to *Hunting*, and going to *Wars* with each other, their Weapons being the *Bow* and *Arrows*, at which they are very expert, being good marks men; but of late they have got the use of *Cans*, and other Weapons, through the folly of the English in shewing them. They are very loving and obedient to their *Kings*; in matters of Religion, they observe strange Ceremonies, and their Priests (which are esteemed *Conjurors*) make *Sacrifices* for them. They believe the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*, and have strange fancies about the *Creation* of the *World*, they believe there is a *God*, but think he hath something else to do then to concern himself with things below, as too inferior for him, and do therefore not Worship him; but the *Devil* they Worship out of a fear, lest he should destroy them, as having the power of them.

Their *Apparel* is but mean, only contenting themselves with something to cover their Nakedness, and for the better defending themselves from the weather they anoynt their Bodys with certain *Oyles* mixt with *Bears Grease*.

Their *Houfes* are no better then our English *Hogsties*, and are made of *Boughs*, and covered with *Bark of Trees*, and in the midst thereof, is placed their *Chimney*, or *Fire-place*.

Their *Dye* in meaness, is answerable to their *Houfes*, not endeavouring to please their *Palets* with curious *Sances*, or pompering their Bodies with provokative *Meats*.

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A DESCRIPTION OF MARYLAND.

Its Situation and Bounds.

THe Province of Maryland lying between the degrees of 37, and 39 minutes , or thereabouts, and 40 degrees of Northern Latitude. It hath for its Bounds on the South, *Virginia*, (from which it is parted by the River *Patowmeck*, whose Southerly bank divides the Province from *Virginia*;) on the East, the *Atlantick Ocean*, and *Delaware-Bay* ; on the North, *New-England*, and *New-York*, formerly part of *New-England*, lying on the East side of *Delaware-Bay*, and on the West, the true *Meridian* of the first fountain of the River of *Patowmeck*,

The Bay of *Chesopeack* giving entrance to Ships *Chesopeak* into *Virginia*, and *Maryland*, passeth through the Bay. heart of this Province , and is found Navigable near 200 Miles ; into which falls the Rivers of *Patowmeck*, *Patuxent*, *Ann-Arundel*, (alias *Se-vern*) and *Sasquesahanongh*, lying on the West side of the Bay ; and to the East of the said Bay, those of *Choptanke*, *Nantecoke*, *Pocomocke*, and several other Rivers

Rivers and Rivulets, to the great improvement of the Soyl, and Beauty of this Province.

The Countrey of late, since the Felling of the woods, and the Peoples accustoming themselves to English Dyer, is very healthful and agreeable to the constitution of the English, few now dying at their first coming, of the Countreys Disease, or seasoning. And as to the Temperature of Air, the Heats in Summer, receive such seasonable allays from gentle Breezes, and fresh Showers of Rain; and the Cold in Winter, is of so little durance, that the Inhabitants cannot be said to suffer by either.

Their Soyl, &c.

The Countrey is generally plain and even, yet rising in some places into small and pleasant Hills, which heighten the beauty of the adjacent Valleys.

The Soyl is Rich and Fertil, naturally producing all such Commodities as are in the precedent discourse set down as peculiar to its Neighbouring Colony, Virginia; as all sorts of Beasts and Fowl, both Tame and Wild; Fish, Fruits, Plants, Roots, Herbs, Gums, Trees, Balsomes, &c. As likewise all Commodities produced by Industry, are here found in as great plenty and perfection: But the general trade of Maryland depends chiefly upon Tobacco; which being esteemed better for a Forreign Market than that of Virginia, finds great Vent abroad; and the Planters at home, in exchange thereof, are furnished by the Merchant with all necessaries, for himself, his House, Family, and Plantation.

Their Coyns, and way of Lordships own Coyne, yet their chief way of Commerce is by way of Barter, or Exchange of Commodities,

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modities, which may be judged to be no ways inconsiderable, since 100 sail of ships from *England*, and the English *Plantations*, have of late Years been known to trade thither in one Year.

The Natives.

The *Natives*, as to their *Complexion*, *Stature*, *Customes*, *Dispositiones*, *Laws*, *Religions*, *Apparel*, *Dyer*, *Houses*, &c. are much the same as those in *Virginia*, already treated of ; being likewise many different *Tribes*, or sorts of People, and each Govern'd by their particular *King*.

The Government, &c. of this Countrey.

This Province of *Maryland*, his Majesty King Charles the first in *Anno 1632*, granted by *Patent* to the Right Honourable *Cecilius Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*, and to his *Heirs* and *Assignes* ; and by that *Patent* created him, and them, the true and absolute *Lords* and *Proprietors* of the same, (saving the Allegiance and Soveraign Dominion due to his Majesty, his *H.*, and *Successours* ;) there-
by likewise granting to them all *Royal Jurisdiction*, *Military and Civil* ; as power of enacting *Laws*, *Martial Laws*, making of *War*, and *Peace*, pardoning of *Offences*, Con-
ferring of *Honours*, *Ceyning of Money*, &c. And in acknowledgment thereof, yeilding and paying yearly to his Majesty his *Heirs* and *Successors*, two *Indian Arrows* at *Windsor Castle* in the County of *Berks*, on *Easter Tuesday* ; together with the Fifth part of all the *Gold* and *Silver Oare* that shall be found there.

For the better inviting of people to settle here, his Lordship, by advice of the General Assembly of

that

that Province, hath long since established a Model of good and wholesome Laws for the ease and benefit of the Inhabitants, with tolleration of Religion, to all sorts that profess the Faith of Christ: which hath been a principal motive to many to settle under that Government, rather then in another where liberty of Conscience was denied them.

Its Division into Counties.

The
Names
of the
Counties.

This Province where it is peopled with English, is severed into 10 Counties; to wit, 5 Eastwards of Chesopeak Bay, as *Cecil*, *Dorchester*, *Kent*, *Sommer-set*, and *Talbot*; and 5 westwards of the said Bay, as *Ann-Arundel*, *Baltimore*, *Calvert*, *Charles* and *St. Maries*. And in every one of these Counties, there is held an inferiour Court every two months for small matters, from which there lyeth Appeals, to the Provincial Court, held at *St. Maries*. Here are likewise certain Magistrates appointed by his Lordship in each County, as *Sheriffs*, *Justices of the Peace*, &c.

Their Towns.

The Inhabitants (being in number at present about 16000) have begun the building of several Towns, which in few Years 'tis hoped may come to some perfection; as *Calverton*, *Herrington*, and *Henry-Town*, all Commodiously seated for the benefit of Trade, and conveniency of Shipping, but the principal Town is *St. Maries*, seated on *St. Maries Georges River*, being beautified with divers well-built Houses, and is the chief place or scale of Trade for the Province, where the Gouvernour the Right Honorable the Lord *Baltimore* hath his House, and where the General Assembly, and

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And for the better assisting the said Gover-
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W H I C H I S C A L L E D A C O U N T R Y

DESCRIPTION

OF

New-Y O R K.

Adjoyning to *Mary-Land*, Northwards, is a Colony called *New-York*, from his Royal Highnesse the Duke of York, the Proprietor thereof by grant from his Ma-jesty, and is that part of *New-England* which the Dutch formerly seized, and called the *New-Netherlands*.

Its Fertility, &c.

This Country is a Country, of a Rich and Fertile Soyl, well watered with Rivers, as is *Mary-Land* already spoken of, and is found to produce the same Beasts, Birds, Fish, Fruits, Commodities, Trees, &c. And in as gteat plenty.

Its Town.

Here is one very considerable Town, first built *New-York* by the Dutch, and called *New-Amsterdam*, which name is now changed to *New-York*: It is well seated both for Trade, Security, and Pleasure, in a small Isle called *Mahatan*, regarding the Sea, made so by *Hudsons-River*, which severeth it from *Long-Island*, which said River is very commodi-ous

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ous for *Shipping*, and is about two Leagues broad. The Town is large, containing about five hundred well-built *Houses*; and for Civil Government, it hath a *Mayor*, *Alderman*, a *Sheriff*, and *Justices of the Peace* for their *Magistrates*. For the further security of this Town, here is raised a *Fort* called *James-Fort*, which is very strong, and well Defended and Maintained with *Men*, and *Ammunition*. The Town is Inhabited by the *English* and *Dutch*, and hath a considerable *Trade* with the *Indians*, for the *Skins* of *Elks*, *Deer*, *Bears*, &c. Also for those of *Bever*, *Otter*, and other *Furrs*; and doth likewise enjoy a good *Trade* with the *English*.

The Natives.

This Countrey is also possessed with sundry sorts of people, not much unlike the *Indians* of *Virginia*, being well-proportioned, *Stout*, *Swarthy*, *Black-baired*, very expert in their *Bow*, and *Arrows*, which are their chief weapons of *War*. The *Dis-*
They are courteous to the *English*, of a ready position of *Wit*, and very apt to receive Instructions from the *Natives* them; upon the least Offence, the man turneth away his wife, and marrieth again, and the *Chil-*
dren begotten by her, she taketh with her, the *Man* not regarding them. *Fornication* is here permitted. They observe several *Ceremonies* in their *Religious Rites*, and are said to worship the *Devil*, whom they greatly fear. Their *Priests* are no better then *Sorcerers*, who strangely bewitch these silly *Creatures*. When any woman findeth her self quick with *Child*, she keepeth herself chaste, or untouched by man until her delivery, the like she observeth in the time of her giving *Suck*. A strange custom which our *European Dames*

Damns would not well like of ! They are very obedient and loving to their Kings : They believe the *Transmigration of the Soul* ; and concerning the *Creation of the World*, have strange fantastical opinions. They are much addicted to *Dancing, Sports, and Recreations*, observing *Festival Times*.

Their Habits. Their Habit is but mean, as the rest of the Indians and dy- dians, yet do they Paint and besmear their Faces with several Colours by way of Ornament.

Their Dyes and Habitations are also as mean.

They are much addicted to go to Wars against one another, and do seldom give quarter to any but the Women and Children, whom they preserve, and make use of for the encreasing their strength.



A D E S C R I P T I O N O F New-ENGLAND.

Its Situation.

New England is seated North of *Mary-land*, which according to the report of Capt. Smith, hath 70 Miles of *Sea Coast*, where are found divers good *Havens*, some of which are capable to harbour 500 sail of *Ships* from the fury of the *Sea*, and *Winds*, by reason of the interposition of several *Isles* (to the number of about 200) which lie about this *Coast*.

And although this *Country* is seated in the midst of the *Temperate Zone*, yet is the *Climb* more uncertain, as to the *Heat* and *Cold*, then those *European Kingdomes*, which lie *Parallel* with it; and as to *Virginia*, this may be compared as *Scotland* is to *England*.

Its Situation.

The Air.

The *Air* is here found very healthful, and very agreeable to the *English*, which makes them possess many potent *Colonies*.

Its Inhabitants.

The Dis- This Country is possessed by divers sorts of Pe-
position of ple, who are Governed by their particular Kings,
the Natives and do much differ in Customes, and Manners,
much like those of from one another, as those Indians inhabiting in
Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, and other parts of America.
And to live generally at variance with each other.
They have their several Towns and settlements,
and their Riches doth consist in their Furs, and
Skins; which they sell to the English.

When first Inhabited by the English.

This Country became first to be a Colony of the English about the Year 1605, being granted by Patent from King James, to certain proprietors under the name of the Plymouth Company; but divers years were spun out, with great expences, and not without sundry casualties befalling on the Adventurers, before it became any thing considerable, and in a settled condition.

Their Rivers and Fish.

This Country is well watered with Rivers, the chief amongst which, are Agament, Conecticut, Kinebequy, Merrimeck, Mishuin, Mistick, Neraganset, Pascataway, Pennaquid, Tacobacco, &c. And in these Rivers, together with the Sea, are taken excellent Fish, as Cod, Thornback, Surgeon, Porpoises, Haddock, Salmons, Herrings, Mackerel, Oysters, Lobsters, Crab-Fish, Tortoise, Cicles, Muscles, Claws, Smelts, Eels, Lamprons, Alewives, Basses, Hollibuts, Sharks, Scales, Grampus, and Whales.

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New-England.

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Their Fowls, and Birds.

Here are great variety of Fowls, as *Pheasants*, *Partridges*, *Heath Cocks*, *Turkeys*, *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Herons*, *Cranes*, *Cormoranes*, *Swans*, *Widgeons*, *Sheldrakes*, *Snipes*, *Doppers*, *Blackbirds*, the *Humbird*, *Loon*, &c.

The Beasts, both Tame and Wild,

The Wild Beasts of chief note, are *Lyons*, *Bears*, *Foxes*, *Rackoons*, *Mooeses*, *Musquashs*, *Oters*, *Bevers*, *Deer*, *Hares*, *Coneys*, &c. and for Tame Beasts, *Cows*, *Sheep*, *Goats*, *Swine*, and *Horses*.

Amongst the hurtful things in this Country, the Hurtful *Rattle-Snake* is most dangerous. Here are also things, several sorts of *Stinging Flyes*; which are found very troublesome to the Inhabitants.

Their Trees, and Fruits.

Here are sundry sorts of Trees, as the *Oak*, *Cy-Prunus*, *Pine*, *Chesnut*, *Cedar*, *Walnut*, *Firr*, *Ash*, *Asp*, *Elm*, *Alder*, *Maple*, *Birch*, *Sasafras*, *Sun-mach*, several *Fruit-Trees*, as *Apples*, *Pears*, *Plumbs*, with several others that are growing in *Virginia*, and *Mary-land*, which I have already took notice of.

Their Commodities, and Trade.

This Country affordeth several sorts of rich *Commodities*, *Furs*, *Flax*, *Linnen*, *Amber*, *Iron*, *Pitch*, *Tarr*, *Cables*, *Masts*, and *Timber* to build *Ships*; also *Trade*, several sorts of *Grain*, &c.

The Inhabitants drive a considerable *Trade* to *Barbadoes*, and other our *American Plantations*,

in supplying them with *Flower, Bisket, Salt, Flesh, and Fish, &c.* And in return bring *Sugars, and other Commodities*; as well for their own use, as to sell again. They also drive a considerable *Trade* with *England* for *wearing Apparel, Stuffs, Silks, Cloath, several Utensils* for their *Houses, Iron, Brass*, and such like things that are useful to man and not found amongst them.

As to the *Coyns, Weights, and Measures* of *New-England*, and the rest of the *American Plantations* belonging to his *Majesty*, they are the same with those of *London*, but as to *Coyns*, they are not much made use of in *Trade*, their way being *Bartering*, of one *Commodity* for another; but at *Jamaica* they have plenty of *Spanish Coins*, and at *Barbadoes* those of *England*.

The *English* now Inhabiting in *New-England*, are very numerous, and powerful, having a great many Towns, many of which are considerable.

The English Government.

The Government of the Inhabitants of New-England.

The *Inhabitants* are *Governed* by *Laws* of their own making, and have their several *Courts*, and places of *Judicature*, and assemble together, at their set times, and places, as we "for the making of New *Laws*, abolishing of Old, Hearing, and Determining of *Causes*; as for the Election of a *Gouvernour, Deputy-Gouvernour, Assistants, Burgesses*, and other *Magistrates*, (every Town having two *Burgesses*) each *County* Annually Electing such like Officers, for the looking after the like *Affairs* in the said *Colony*. And in matters that concern *Religion* and *Church Government*, they are very strict and make a great shew, being much of the stamp of the Riegid *Presbyterians*.

The

New-England.

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The Towns.

Here are several Towns, as *Boston*, the *Metropolis of New-England*, Commodiously seated for Traffique on the Sea-shore; It is at present a very large and spacious Town, or rather City, composed of several well-ordered Streets, and graced with fair and beautiful Houses, which are well Inhabited by Merchants, and Tradesmen, who drive a considerable Trade for such Commodities as the Country affordeth, to *Barbadoes*, and the other *Caribbee Isles*, as also to *England*, and *Ireland*; taking in Exchange such Commodities as each place affordeth, or are found useful to them. It is a place of a good strength, having two or three *Hills* adjoyning, on which are raised *Fortifications*, with great *Pieces* mounted thereon, which are well guarded.

Charles-Town, seated on and between the Rivers *Charles* and *Mistick*; it is beautified with a large and well-built *Church*, and near the River side is the *Market-place*, from which runneth two streets, in which are divers good Houses.

Dorchester scituate near the sea, where there falleth in two *Rivulets*. An indifferent Town.

Cambridge, formerly *New-Town* seated on the River *Merrimeck*: this Town consisteth of several Streets, and is beautified with two *Colledges*, and divers fair, and well-built Houses.

St. Georges-Fort, seated on the mouth of the River *Sagadebeck*.

New-Plimouth, seated on that large *Bay* of *Potuxed*.

Reading, commodiously seated about a great *Pond*, and well-watered, and Inhabited. In this

24 New-England.

Town are two Mills, one for Corn, and the other for Timber.

Salem. Salem, pleasantly seated between two Rivers.

Other Towns placed Alphabetically.

Berwick, Braintree, Bristol, Concord, Dartmouth, Dedham, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Gloucester, Greens-Harbour, Hampton, Hartford, Haverhill, Hingham, Hull, Ipswich, Lin, Mulden, New-bury, New-Havon, Northam, Norwich, Oxford, Rowley, Roxbury, Salisbury, Sandwich, Southampton, Spring-field, Sudbury, Taunton, Water-Town, Wenham, Weymouth, Woburne, and Yarmouth.

Most of these Towns beareth the names from those in *England*, and many of them are of good account, being commodiously seated, either on the Sea-Shore, or on Navigable Rivers, and are well inhabited. And most of those Towns are known to the *Indians* by other Names.



A D E S C R I P T I O N O F NEW-FOUND-LA N D,

Newfoundland is an *Island* in Extent equal to *England*, from whence it is distant ^{Its Situation} little above 600 *Leagues*, lying near half way between *Ireland*, and *Virginia*.

It is situated betwixt the degrees of 46, and 53, of Northern *Latitudes*, and it is only severed from the Continent of *America*, by an Arm of the *Sea*, like that which separates *England* from *France*.

Its Bays, Rivers, Fish, Fowl, Beasts, &c.

It is Famous for many spacious and excellent ^{Its Bays & Rivers.} *Bays*, and *Harbours*, and within the *Land* for the variety of *Fresh Springs*, whose waters are exceeding delicious.

It is enriched by nature, with plenty of *Fish*, ^{Its Fish} *Land*, and *Water-Fowl*, and sufficiently stockt with *Fowles*, *Deer*, *Hares*, *Otters*, *Foxes*, *Squirils*, and other *Beasts*, *Beasts* which yeild good *Furrs*: And though not over-run generally with *Woods*, it doth afford (besides store of *Fewel*) abundance of stately ^{Trees} *Trees*, fit for *Timber*, *Masts*, *Planks*, and sundry other uses.

The soyl and Climate.

The Soyl in most places is reputed fertile; the Climate wholesome, though the rigour of the winter season, and the excess of Heats in Summer, doth detract something from its due praise.

How Inhabited.

Its Inhabitants.

The North and West part of this Country the Native-Indians Inhabit, though but few in number, and those a more rude and savage sort of People then those of New-England and other places in the adjacent Continent, already taken notice of.

New Found-Land first discovered by the English.

The English the true Proprietors of New-Found-Land.

The Island of New-found Land was first discovered by the English, who are the true Proprietors thereof, excluding all Forreign right, and justifying the same to belong to the Crown of England only, whose Interest hath been there continued by several, under the Reigns of divers Kings and Queens.

The Ld. Baltimore the proprietor of Avalon in New-Found-Land.

In the year 1623, Sir George Calvert Knight, then Principal Secretary of State, and afterwards Ld. Baltimore, obtained a Patent of part of New-found-land; which was erected into a Province, and called Avalon; where he caused a Plantation to be settled, and a stately House and Fort to be built at Ferryland, and afterwards Transported himself and Family thither, and continuing the Plantation by his Deputy, till by descent (after his Lordships decease) it came to his son and heir the Right Honorable Cecilius, now Lord Baltimore, who by Deputies from time to time, was no less careful

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careful to preserve his Interest there, which though during the last troubles in *England* it was by Sir *David Kirks* means, for some years discontinued, he was soon reinvested in the same by his Majesties most happy Restauration.

There is no part of *New-Found-Land* generally more happy for multiplicity of excellent *Bays*, and *Harbours*, than this *Province*, and where vast quantities of *Fish* are yearly caught by the *English*, especially at *Ferryland*, and the *Bay of Bulls*. But the whole *Coast* of the *Island*, affords infinite plenty of *Cod*, and *Poor-John*, which is the chief *Commodity* of the *Isle*, which is grown to a settled *Trade*, for these many years, to the enrichment of all those that Trade thither.

A great bank of Land.

East of *Newfoundland*, over against *Cape-Ray*, A great Bank of Land, of about 300 miles in Length, and not above Seventy five in Breadth, where broadest. It lies under the Sea many Fadoms deep, so the Ships of a considerable Burthen may ride over it: and about this Bank lies dispersed several small *Isles*, called by *St. Sebastian Cabot* (the first discoverer) *Los Baccalooos*, or the *Isles of Cod-fish*, from the prodigious quantities of *Cod-fish* there found, which were said to obstruct the passage of his Vessels.

The Trade to this Island.

The *French*, *Dutch*, *Biscaners*, and other Nations that yearly Trade hither amounting to be between 3 or 400 Vessels, are assured to find sufficient Freight of *Cod* and *Poor John*, which they find good.

good vent for in the Streights, Spain, France, and other Countreys to their great profit and encouagement.

And were the English diligent to inspect the advantage that might accrue to this Nation, by laying *Plantations*, on the Island, and raising *Fortifications* for the security of the place ; we might give Law to all forreigners that come to Fish there, and in few years engross the whole Fishery to our selves : the greatest *Balance* perchance of *Forraign Trade*.

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The present State
O F
ALGIERS,

In the Year, 1678,

Also,

A List of the Ships then be-
longing to that Port.



L O N D O N,

Printed, in the Year, 1678.

THE
Present State
OF
ALGIERS.

Their first Rise. The several Changes of the Government. The manner of the present State. The principall Persons in Credit. What people the City of Algiers consists of, and the Number of the Inhabitants. Their Navall Forces and Sea-discipline. Their Territories, Revenue and Trade.

BY the ancient Records of the *Duan Haggi* or publique Secretary, it appears, that the City was formerly Commanded by the Genoues and Spaniards, who kept a constant Garrison in the Castle that stands at the head of the Mold, of about 300 Men, until the defeat of *Bajazet* by *Tamerlane* the Great; When two Brigantines of fugitive Turks put in there for shelter, who conspiring with the *Arabs* and *Tatars*,

The present State

Moors, in a few days after on a holy-day as they were at Masse, fell upon them, and became their Masters. Whereupon as having before practised the Trade of Piracy, they armed all the Vessells they could make themselves Masters of, and in a short time had a Sail in Corso: They built then likewise the *Cassake* where the publique Treasure is kept, and the principall Magazine for Armes and provisions, and formed a government by a *Duan*, who was to set every Saturday to consult of private affairs; Till in the year of the *Hegira*, 810. in respect to the Grand Seignior they admitted *Bashaws* of his, to preicide in the *Duan*, and to govern them: the Command of the *Cassake* only keeping in their hands; the first whereof was called *Osman-Bashaw*, allowing them 1200 Dollars per Annum out of the pay, besides the Allowance of all sorts of provisions for his whole Family and Officers.

Under these *Bashaws*, who above the said allowance found ways to exact great Treasures from the *Moors* and Inhabitants, insomuch that some of them after their ordinary 3 years Residence have been known to carry away 200000 Dollars: besides Jewels, &c. They lived in great obedience notwithstanding all the said oppressions, untill the time of *Uſſuf Bashaw* a gallant Prince, and one that made it more his business to encrease the Conquests against the *Moors*, then to Masse up wealth: For which reason then upon the Petition of the publique *Duan* his Commission by the Grand Seignior was renewed. He took *Constantine* from the *Moors*, *Bugia* from the Christians, and *Bona* from the *Tuniseens*. Marched with his Army into the *Zachary bodayes Se*, and continued his Conquests 4 months march towards *Angola*, all which are to this day tributary to *Algiers*: so having

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having been 2 years in the Camp, he returned in great Triumph, accompanied with all the popular applauses imaginable. But all this could not save him from the secret conspiracy of his *Kya*, who having had the sweetness and benefit of the pay, in his absence made a faction against him, murthering him in the *Badistan* or Market-place, in the year 1642.

Since which time though they have received the *Bashaws*, sent by the *Grand Seignior*, yet have they never admitted them to sit in the *Duan*, or to meddle with publick affairs, but have been Mezuled, receiving only their ancient allowance ; The extraordinary Revenues being wholly taken away : So that his place being of not so great profit as was formerly, it hath not been so greedily sought for at the Ottoman Port : Witness this present *Bashaw Ismael*, who hath lived here now 15 years, after the said Rebellion there has been a person chosen out of the *Duan* to sit over the pay, and had the stile of *Governour* ; to his care was committed the receipt and payment of all mony brought into the publique, and his presence required at the pay of the *Soldiers*, which is every two months : 13 persons have since succeeded in this Office, whereof I finde but one to have dyed in his bed, others having been poisoned or murthered by some means or other : The last that served in this Office was *Aly Aga* : and cut in peices by the *Soldiers* in the year 1672. after the ships were burnt at *Bugia*, when the said *Aly Aga* came to the government. The *Duan* consisted of *Bulgabashées*, *Teobashées*, and *Teondabashées*, in all about 1000 persons : besides the *Soldiers* would come into the *Duan* upon any forrein affairs that was to be debated ; so that it was a Rabble of people, and confused multitude, untill he found

The present State

found to reduce them to 48 of each Quality before mentioned, viz. 144 persons in all, whereof he was the head. The day that he was murthered, all the Soldiers were in arms, in great confiuon; some that were of his party fled and escaped, and others were kil'd in the street, and in their houses. The *Bashaw* then brought out the *Grand Seignior Bandara*, and made Bargain that all the Soldiers should come under it, which was readily submitted to; So that 'twas believed the *Bashaw* would be brought into the Kings house or place of Judicature, and the former authority of his predecessor not only restored, but also the Keys of the *Cassake* given to him; When in the Middle of the Tumult, a bolder fellow then the rest, cryed out, to bring in *Mahomet Rais Treig*, formerly Admiral, but at that time in disgrace, this cry was seconded by all the Sea-faring People, and in lesse then half an hour it was determined to fetch *Treig* to the Kings house. The Old-man knew not whither they came to Kill or Crown him, but as soon as he came there, he was given to understand, that they had chosen him *Governour*, which he obstinately refused, untill some that occasioned his coming thither, cryed, Father, will you let us suffer by your humility? upon which he made a bold speech to the Soldiers, telling them withall, if they gave the Government into his hands, he would be absolute, and no ways controlled by the *Duan*; whose counsell he would willingly adhere unto, but the decisive Vote to be left to him: they unwilling to refuse him any thing at that time, did above all things deliver unto him the Keys of the *Cassake*, never before in the possession of one man, but kept by eighty *Bulgabashées* that attended there by turns; so every week going up, and exchanging the other 80, and so proclaiming

of Algiers.

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ing him by the Name of *Dey*; making him super-intendant over all the Militia by Sea and Land; Director of the *Cadees*, and head of the *Duan*.

To his assistance they joyned *Bobba Hassan*, one that married his Daughter; a stout Turk, and well learned in the *Mahometan Law*: To his charge is committed all receipts and payments; so that he has the same Office, the former Governors had: he is intitled the *Dey's Lieutenant*, and General of the Army out of the City. He acts in all respects with as absolute power as the *Dey* himself and neither of them makes use of the *Duan* for any thing but trifling affairs.

There is also an *Aga* or Lord-Major of the City exchanged every two months: This Office is taken gradually, as will be seen in the Manner of the Militia; he is attended by 8 *Grand Choufes*, and several other Officers; hath Drums, Trumpets, and other musick allowed him, and 1200. dollars to defray the charge of his *Aga-ship*. He is the second person in the *Duan*, and has a *Kia* that acts like a Chamberlain of the City, and decides all differences that happen between one Inhabitant and another, unless it be some criminal Cause, and then he carries them to the *Dey*; ora Cause in Law about the Title of houses, &c. and then he sends them to the *Caddi*, who is to determine the matter *Gratis*: All other places of trust, Civill as well as Military, are wholly in the disposal of the *Dey*, or his Lieutenant *Bobba Hassan*; who so well understand each other in the Government, that hitherto nothing has been contradicted what one has proposed or acted.

1. The City consists of several sorts of people as *Cololis*, or the Sons of Turks born here; which for the most part are brought up to handy-Craft Trades.

The present State

Trades. For since the time of *Maharam Bajshaw*, which was in the year 1625. the *Cololi*, made a conspiracy against the Government, and seized on the *Cassake*, and blew it up; wherein was by estimation 500 barrels of powder, hoping by this means to bring the Government into their hands, but they were presently overcome: And it was then decreed, that none of the *Cololi* should ever be capable of any publick Office by land for the future; yet they are continued in pay, and may rise to 40. doubles per Month, according to their Merits.

2. The *Jews*, whereof there are two sorts; the Natives consisting of 13000. families; which for the most part are handy-Craftsmen and Brokers. The other Christian Jews, so called because they are bred up in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*: he goes habited like the people of the Country from whence he came; these are for the most part Merchants and cunning fellows above the rest.

3. The *Tagareens*, or banisht Moors from *Andalazia*, of which there is about 800. families they are the principall people that deal in Slaves, and are great *Armadors*, to fit out Ships against the Christians, being for the most part very rich.

4. *Jerbeens*, so called from the Isle of *Jerbes* near *Tunis*, these are all Merchants and Pedlars, and may be about 300 families, besides comers and goers, who may have 6 or 8 barks and Vessells yearly trading between *Jerbes*, *Alexandria*, *Tripoli*, *Tunis*, and *Algiers*.

5. The Native Moors that have by little and little, gotten houses and habitations within the City, these be about 700. families.

6. *Cabiles*, *Biscaryes*, and *Moors*: from the *Zacuary* or Southern Country; they serve as porters, and are lesse esteemed among the Turks, then

hen Christian slaves. They attend the Soldiers to
dress their horses, and other slavish services ;
for which they have no other Reward but a little
bread : They are in number at least 5000.

7. I know not if it may be proper to set down
here the Christian slaves also, that according to
the best computation, are constantly in *Circa*,
18000. of which about 900. are gally-slaves, who
are very miserable, the rest are employed by their
several Patrons, some in their gardens, houses,
or sent to Sea, according to the professions and
Quality of their Patron, by whom for the most
part they are better treated then any slaves in the
Grand-Seigniors Dominions : having the benefit
to keep Shops, Taverns, or work upon their
handicraft-trade, paying their Patrons certainty
per month, not exceeding 3 Dollars *per month*,
according to the best agreement they can make ;
and what they make more, is not in the power of
the Patron to take away from them, by which
means many thousand Captives obtain their li-
berty by their own industry.

They have also liberty to say and hear Mass
every day in the week at the respective Banyard,
and place allowed for that service : The Pro-
testants also have a place to preach and pray in ; the
which is performed in the English *Consuls* house,
by the several Nations, as *English, Germans,*
Datcb, &c.

They have also an Hospitall maintained by the
King of *Spain*, with an allowance of 12000. Dol-
lars *per annum*, and Doctors, Chyrurgeons, and
Apothecarys, and two Fathers of the Order of
Saint *Trinity*, to say Mass. There is also a Vicar-
general, who hath an allowance of 6000. Dollars
per annum, from out of *France*, being left as a
Legacy by the Old Dutchesse of *Orleans* : All the

The present State

asorenamed people are commanded by the *Levant* Turks, which in all exceed not 16000. Out of which they have 3. Camps, or marching Armies, and 13. Garrisons to be supplyed, besides the Ships, and Gallyes at Sea : So that in the Town, to govern this vast multitude, is seldom less more then two thousand Soldiers.

It would fill a great Volume to relate the differences and heresies they have one among the other in their Religion, but all the Mahometans frequent one and the same Mcques, and Churches, and are not so inveterate one against the other as the several seets among the Christians.

The Militia consists of two sorts of Soldiers, of which the principal are the *Levant* Turks, brought hither yearly by Ships, that are employ'd in that service, as occasion requires : At their first entrance into the pay, they are called *Young* Turks, and have 4 doubles *per month*, and 4 loaves of bread *per diem*, and a lodging in the *Casharee* or publick Quarter ; his pay increases one *double per annum*, and one *double* every time he goes into the Camp, and engages against the Enemy, and one *double* for every head he brings from the Enemy. At the death or removall of any *Bashaw*, *Dey* or *Governour*, the pay increases one *double per month*, untill his pay amounts to 40 *doubles per month*, and his bread to 8 loaves, *per diem*, and then he is in full pay, and can rise no higher in pay although he has never so high an Office. So that the *Dey* himself his pay is no more then 40 *doubles per month*, and 8 loaves of bread, though he has other perquisites, &c. that amounts to a vast but an unknown sum.

A Soldiers first preferment is to be a *Spahi* or *Trooper* : from a *Spahi* he comes to be a steward of the *Casharee* or a *Quarter-Master* for his Tenc-

from

of Algiers.

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rom thence an *Onde-bashaw* and then a *Teo-bashhee*. The Eldest *Teo-bashhee* is *Kia* or High-sheriff of the City ; who in 2 months becomes *Aga* or Lord Major of the City ; whose Office, as I have a- bresaid, lasts but 2 months, and then he is Mesu- ed and past all Offices of the Government, stands in full pay , and is called a *Mesuled Aga* : It is usuall to be 30 or 40. years in pay before they come to that Office : But the poorest Soldier, and though never so ignorant or uncapable , when his turn comes , is set on horse-back, and has a rich Vest put upon him ; and made *Aga* for 2 months, which may be worth him besides the honour about 500 dollars.

There are several Soldiers who after they arrive to be *Spahies* , desire to continue so , and then the next to him takes his Office : Of these are about 2000. that have an allowance for their horses, and are in full pay, keep runing up and down the Country , and have free-Quarter where ever they go among the Moors , and assist the *Beyes* to gather in contribution, &c.

A *Renegado* that is written in the pay, enjoys all the benefit that a natural Turk doth, and is made *Aga* when his turn comes as well as a *Le- vant Turk*, If a slave turn *Renegado*, it is in the pleasure of his Patron, to have him written in the pay, for he continues still a slave unless his Patron give him his Liberty : There are *Renegado*'s written in pay about 3000.

The next sort of Soldiers are called *Zwows* : These are Moors that list themselves in pay upon any extraordinary occasion , and are *Durante beneplacito*, and their pay never exceeds above 20. doubles per month, but their Officers which are ele- ctive are better paid. These are always placed in the Front of the battle with muskets : To which

The present State

may be added the *Subbylins*, a sort of resolute Moors, that wait upon the Turks and live upon the spoil of the Enemy. They Fight with pikes or lances only. Of the *Zwows* are in Number and pay, about 4000.

When they Fight with the Moors, and overcome them, all the spoil of the Enemy is brought to the *Deys* or General Tent; It being accounted a great crime and disgrace for any Soldier to touch the worth of an Asper; but to get the heads of the Moors and bring them to the *Deys* Tent; receiving for every head, as before has been said, a double per month in pay, till he come to full pay; by which means they seldom or never give Quarter in time of Fight. Nor is there any enemies in the world that have hatred one to another as the Moors and Turks. Their order of March and discipline in the Camp is so little different from the Turks in other parts of the *Grand-Seigniours* Territories, that it will be needless to relate more of them.

Their Naval Forces about 6 years since was the greatest part destroyed by the English at *Cap Spartel* and *Bugia*, but they have since built about 40 sayl of Ships, good Men of War, from 20 to fifty Guns and upwards, besides Brigantines, Gally's, and other small Craft; A list of the most considerable being annexed to this discourse. But since our last breach with them, there has been several taken and sunk, which are noted in the List I have also added a list of the English Ships taken by them. The manner of maintaining their Ships is quite different to any that I have ever seen or heard of. For of all the said Ships and Gally's not one of them belongs to the publique, but all private persons, Armed out as our Privateers in *England*.

The Soldiers that go to Sea in the Ships are not taken notice of when they imbarque, nor are any Commanded to that service; So that it is not easy to know how many men goes in each Ship, being sometimes twice as many as at other times: and if a Soldier lose a leg or an arm in the Sea-service, he is cut off half his pay, and is uncapable of any other Office in the publick. The *Armadors* that fit out the ships, provide no Ammunition for the small Arms, but each Soldier findes his own Musket and Cutles, with powder and shot: For provisions they have only bread and vinegar and a few Olives from the *Armadors*.

They lye always upon the deck without Cabins or Hamacks, and are Quartered in time of fight not much different to what they are in our Men of War: The Soldiers that are upon the upper deck, and stand only to their Muskets, are called *Tyffas*: they have great encouragement for entring a prize of she fights. He that gets the Ensigne has a Reward, sometimes of 300 dollars, and the like is given to the first, second, and third man that enters, according to the hazard he hath attempted when a prize is taken. There is no plunder belongs to any one, but all is brought to the mainmast and sold, and the mony is kept and joyned to the rest that the Ship, Goods, and slaves are sold for.

One Eighth part of the goods and slaves belong to the publick and half of the hull of the Ship, The other half belongs to the *Armadors*, after the baylick or publick part is deducted. One half of the rest is the *Armadors*, the Remainder belongs to the Ships Company, and is thus shared.

The *Caphi* has 20. shares for himself, the Lieutenant 5 shares, the Gunner 3. shares, the Gunroom Crew and best Soldiers have 2. shares, the common Soldiers one share, the Christian slaves 2. shares,

a savage Moor, of which many go to Sea, one share.

There goes always an *Agia* in each Ship, whose Office is the same of a Judge Advocate, and has a greater Command over the men then the Captain, except in time of Fight : he is sent on board by the publick to represent at his return any difference that should happen on board in time of the voyage : he has for his pains 3. shares.

All goods that are taken in the prize, as well the Christians as the hull of the Ship, are sold by an Out-cry, and the whole sum kept entire untill all be sold, and then after the publick part is deducted, the *Armadors* and Soldiers share the rest as beforementioned.

The Galleys are seldome armed out but in the Summer, and are rather a charge to the *Armadors* then a profit, having seldome taken any purchase considerable; the charges putting out a Galley is usually upon such persons as are known to be very wealthy, who have a banyard to keep their slaves, whereof there are 3 according to the Number of the Gallyes, to each whereof belongs 300 slaves, out of whose Ransomes the *Armadors* draw no small profit; buying them commonly for an inconsiderable price, and not granting them their Liberty again but at high rates; the poorest of them pays 1000 doubles, or about 300 dollars, per charges included.

The Territories of *Algiers* are bounded on the east with *Tunis*, within 2 days march of that City is a Town called *Calla Astenan*, where is a garrison of 20 Soldiers sent from *Algiers*; the yearly Tribute brought from thence is 20000 doubles.

The next is *Tibnifa*, a garrison of the like force, and paid the same Tribute of 20000 doubles per Annum.

The next is *Biscary*, it lies Se from *Algiers* 15 days Journey, hath a garrison of 100 Soldiers, and pays Tribute 120000 *doubles per Annum*; The Soldiers of *Biscary* upon their yearly exchange, in their march home, receive their yearly tribute of thirty Negroes from a place called *Worgola*.

The next is *Constantine*, a famous and strong City, so well seated and fortified, that 100 Soldiers lying in garrison are able to defend it against 10000; and pays tribute 15000 *doubles*.

The next to *Constantine* is *Bona Hasa*, a garrison of 100 Soldiers, and pays 10000 *doubles per Annum*, 100 kentalls of butter.

The next is *Mesella*, and has 20 Soldiers, pays tribute 10000 *doubles*.

The next is *Lemora*, and has 20 Soldiers, and pays tribute 8000 *doubles per Annum*.

The next is *Barenan*, a famous City built by the Christians, and seated among the Mountains 7 days march Se; It hath a garrison of eighty Soldiers, and pays tribute to the Bey or General of the Army, 50000 *doubles per Annum*.

The next is *Coole* near *Bona*, a Sea-port, and hath 20 Soldiers, and pays 15000 *doubles per Annum*.

The next is *Giggery*, hath a garrison of 20 men, and pays 15000 *doubles per Annum*, famous for the great defeat given the French there, in the year 1663.

The next is *Bugia*, where Sir Edward Sprag burnt their *Armada*, hath a garrison of 100 Soldiers, and pays 12000 *doubles per Annum*.

To the Westward their territories extends 2 days journey from *Fez*, and *Morocco*; The principall and most remote Town is *Tamasin*; an ancient and large City well inhabited by the Moors and *Cololi*, who are married and live there; the

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The present State

garrison consists of 100 Soldiers, and pays 10000 doubles per Annum.

The next to *Trimasin* is *Cola Bana Rashat*, hath 20 Soldiers, and pays tribute 20000 doubles per Annum.

The next is *Mustagan*, a fine Town well fortified on the Sea-side, has a garrison of 100 Soldiers, and pays tribute to the *Bey*, 100000 doubles per Annum.

Besides these is *Shershell*, *Dellus*, *Collia*, *Beedi*, *Milyeane*, *Massona*, *Medden*, and diverse other Towns inhabited by the Moors, and several Turks are married, and live among them.

For the Collection of these contributions of all these parts, are 3 Camps yearly sent forth, besides the forementioned garrison, who are yearly relieved: To each of these Camps is a *Dey* or *General* that farms the Contribution.

The first Camp is called the *Shurt Mahalla*, commanded by *Naradine Bey*, and rangeth all the East, as far as their utmost bounds to the Eastwards, his Army consists of 50 Tents, in each Tent is 40 Soldiers, he pays 50000 doubles per Annum.

The second is *Muballa Tittera*, or the Southward *Kamp*. They consist of 15 Tents, and 200 Spabees, they are commanded by *Delle Bey*; who gathers contribution 60 days journey Southward, from whence he brings many Negros of *Angola*, and sometimes gold, having farmed it for 11500 doubles per Annum.

The third is *Carpe Mahallas*, or the Western *Kamp*, they consist of 60 Tents, and gather contribution within 2 days journey of *Fez*, and all the Westward parts from *Algiers*, This Camp is Commanded by *Ben Ashia Melius*, brother to the Captain that was taken in the *Algier Frigat*, he

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of Fez, and all
rs, This Camp is
u, brother to the
gier Frigat, he
pay

pays the publick 5000 doubles per Annum.

Besides the Revenues, the City of *Algiers* re-
ceives from the handicraft-Trades, 18180 Dollars
per Annum.

The Jews pay 2886 Dollars per Annum.

The Farmers of the wax and hides, pay 85000
dollars per Annum.

The French pays for the Corall-Fishing at *Basti-
on*, 25000 dollars per Annum.

The *Genovees* pay for the priviledges they enjoy
upon *Tabarca* 10000 dollars per Annum.

The Custome of goods may amount to 20000
dollars per Annum.

Moreover if any Turk dyes without any heir
lawfully begotten, his whole estate goes to the
publick; if he has one or more Daughters, the
goods of a Turk are given to the Daughter; but
of a Moor, a daughter cannot inherit. This brings
in an unknown and vast Revenue; It hath been
computed some years to amount to 400000 dol-
lars.

From the poor slaves arises no small profit to the
publique, for after the slaves are sold at the *Badistan* or Market-place, they are carryed to the
Kings house and out-cryed again; where every
farthing that is more offered for them then was in
the *Badistan*, turns to the benefit of the publique;
besides even slaves pays 15 dollars for his head and
10 per Cent. for so much as he is redeemed for.

Adde to this the eighth of all prizes & what else
is exacted by many avenues laid upon all sorts of
people, which all amounts to a vast and unknown
Sum of Mony.

Every 2 Months they pay the Soldiers, and
what mony is found remaining is sent up to the
Cassake, from whence they have never yet taken
any thing: So that a masse of wealth is believed to
be

be thererin, and might defray the charge of an Army fit to take both that and the *City*; when it was blown up by the *Cololis*, that part stood where the Treasure is, and received little or no damage.

The trade of *Algiers* is the most inconsiderable of any great popular City in the World, depending chiefly upon the successe of their piracies.

Among the Turks I do not finde ten Merchants as they only use to *Tunis* and *Alexandria*, from whence they are supplyed with Linnen Cloath, Coffee, and other Merchandizes.

The handicrafts men are chiefly *Cololis* or Sons of Turks, being incapable of any office in the government, are brought up to earn their bread, and are improved in their several Arts.

Every trade and profession hath an *Eman* or Master of the Company whose care is in effect the same of a Master and Warden of a Company in *London*, but more absolute; it being in his power, and also incumbent upon him, to chastise any with blows, when he shall deserve it, or lay what forfeit he sees cause, upon any Misdemeanour, to force them to pay their debts (if any) for any Commodity belonging to their Trade, and to demean themselves civilly: Each Trade lives in a street by it self; The power given the *Eman* is no small ease to the Governours.

They have a Fabrick of Cloath and Linnen, and almost all things necessary for mankinde; so that the Manufactures they stand in need of from Christendome is so often supplyed by Merchants, I say prizes, that the Consumption of the place supplyed by Merchants is most inconsiderable. Of English, the goods brought hither, is chiefly Cloath, of which 400 peices per annum is the greater consumption, some Iron, Lead, and Tyn, but

but in all not enough to employ one good Ship
two voyages in one year.

The Current mony of the Country is *Aspers*,
of which 232 is a peice of Eight; a Coin alto-
gether unfit for any other Country, being not full
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Ounce of Silver in a Dollar. They coin al-
so *Sultances* of Gold, which is just the weight of
an *Hungarian Ducket*, and is worth 2 peices of 8
and $\frac{1}{2}$ in *Aspers*. So that a Merchant that brings his
Wares hither, by selling them for the mony of
the Countrey, findeth losse of 20. per cent. upon
exchange of *Spanish* money: that it hath much
discouraged all Trade hither.

The greatest production of Merchandise to be
transported of the growth of the Country, is *Wax*,
about 300 Kentells per annum; *Hydes* about
20000. and other things worth nothing; but of
Prize-goods no small plenty having been, as I
have particularly noted, 187. Prizes brought in
in less then two years and a half: All goods that
are not contraband to be brought from *Spain* and
Italy, pay 11 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Custom. A Ship
pays 50 dollars port-charges and a barrel of pow-
der to the *Casabee*: The weights and measures
are no ways altered since the time that several have
undertaken to give an account thereof.

Since their late breach with us, we have taken
5 of their Ships, 2 of them being the Cheifest they
had, viz. the *Marygold*, and the *Tyger*, the first
carrying 40 Guns, the other 38. the Number of
Men in each Ship being between 6. and 7. hun-
dred. Of ours they had taken before the 9th of
March last, 43. Sayl all of them very small
Ships, except 3 or 4. A List of whose Names,
with the Names of the Master and Number of Men
is added to this Discourse.

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A List of the Ships in Algiers in the Year, 1678.

	Ships Names.	Captains Names.	Men. Guns. What in the fleet.
Taken	1 Marigold.	Aly Rais Canary.	350 40 Marigold.
	2 Golden horse.	Mabo. Rais the Deys Son.	400 50 Horse Rampant.
	2 White horse.	Bashaws Ship.	400 50 Horse Passant.
	3 Lyon.	Hassan Rais.	350 40 Red Lyon.
	4 Citron-tree.	Hamei Segiers.	350 40 Citron-tree.
	5 Orange-tree.	Sampson Rais.	350 40 Orange-tree.
broke up	Moon.	Regip Rais.	350 40 Half-moon in a ring.
sold	Sampson.	Uzuph Rais.	200 40 Sampson.
	6 Seven-stars.	Buffon Rais.	250 36 Seven-stars.
	Fountain.	Bakir Oggia.	250 36 Fountain.
	Lemon-tree.	Aly Rais.	250 36 Lemon-tree.
taken	Two Lyons.	Braim Rais.	250 36 2 Lyons, (2 Calibelli)
sunk	Moskitto.	Nassan Rais.	250 34 Stambol Church &
	9 Pine tree.	Mahomet Torsett.	250 30 Pine-tree.
broke up	Sunn.	Curnetta.	200 28 Sun-Blew.
gon to tr.	Yellow rose.	Topall Oggia.	200 18 Yellow Rose.
sunk	Sunn.	Fortas Cordally.	200 24 Golden-Sun.
	10 Three roses.	Mustapha Chelehee.	200 24 Three Roses.
	11 Moon.	Biskaine.	200 24 Half-Moon.
	12 Flowerpot.	Mustapha Rais Canary.	300 34 Golden flower-pot.
	13 Green rose.	Corally Rais.	200 24 Green-rose. (red.)
	14 Orange-tree.	Mustapha Rais Genoves.	250 36 Orange tree painted
	15 The Star.	Mustapha Rais Greek.	250 30 Starr.
	16 Ring & pearl.	Regip Rais.	200 24 Ring and Pearl.
	17 A Carvell.	Omar Rais.	150 16 Little rose.
shore ca.	Pearl.	Ashatt.	150 16 Pearl.
gone	2 Staggs.	Mahomet Rais Maltees.	200 20 Two Staggs.
broke up	Great Pearl.	Adulcadar Rais.	200 24 Great pearl.
taken	Little Lyon.	Mustapha Rais.	150 16 Lyon.
	18 Pearl & 3 roses.	Tagarine Rais.	80 8 Pearl & 3 roses.
broke up	Orange-tree.	Mustapha Rais Genoves.	300 36 Orange tree supported with 2 Lyons.
	19 Sea-horse.	Murat Rais.	160 16 Sea-horse.
taken	Star.	Mustapha Oggia.	160 16 Starr.
	20 A Sattia.	Regip Rais.	80 8 Madonna.
	A Sattia.	Haggy Aly Rais.	50 2 2 Patreros: A faint.
	Seaven Brigantine.	3 galleys.	(brought home.
	Six new Ships on the Stocks.		600 38 Tigar taken and
taken	Tiger.	Haggi Oman.	40 }
		Benashia Melia.	30 }
	21	Mustapha rais Dantzick	34 }
	22	Ashatt Rais.	34 }
	23	Makomet Engles.	36 }
	24	Boftangee.	36 }
	25		
	26		

Ships a building names
of the ships unknown.

A List of the Ships brought in and destroyed by the *Algier Corsayres.*

The Ships Names.	The Masters Names.	Number of Men.
The Anne and Joan of Bristol.	Peirce Smith.	5
The Isabella of Monross.	Robert Williamson.	12
The Ark of Barnstable.	George Bewes.	6
The George and Peter of London.	Christopher Howard.	8
The Richard of London.	John Podd.	13
The Dorothy of Dartmenth.	Gilbert Wakeman.	8
The John & Elizabeth of London.	John Eglesstone.	7
The happy return of Margaret.	John Brook.	9
The Katherine of London.	Samuel	17
The Priscitta of Plymouth.	George Mathews.	10
The Lyon of Bristol.	Walter Davis.	29
The George of Goptham.	Robert Harni.	8
The Phenix of London.	John Spurrell.	40
The Content of Bristol.	Henry Cowell.	8
The John and Thomas of Apsome	John Babbige.	6
The Robert of Dartmouth.	William Helman.	5
The Desire of Gapthome.	William Feppard.	8
The Charles of London.	Thomas Pallant.	6
The Pearl of London.	John Smith.	16
The Tredega, of Bristol.	William Wraxell.	12
The Fortune of Waterford.	Anthony Fitzgerrall d.	10
The Prosperous of London.	Henry Wickers.	7
The Hopewell of Dartmouth.	John Hangdon.	19
The Endeavour of Plimouth.	Thomas Rouse.	14
The Jane of London.	Micheall Barron.	8
The Susanna of New-York.	Jacob Lessor.	10
The Madera Merchant of London.	William Shaddock.	23
The Trevila Merchant of London.	John Pye.	11
The Margaret & John of Plymouth	Benjamin Leverton.	7
The John of Plymouth.	John Hitchins.	7
The Rose and John of London.	John Demiell.	8
The Speedwell of Yarmouth.	Joseph Wolston.	9
The Connay Merchant of London.	Thomas Beccy.	16
The Endeavour of London.	William Powell.	15
The Anne of London.	Walter Elvan.	7
The Golden Lyon of Farzen.	Peapoue Phillip.	17
The Tho. and Mathew of London.	Joseph Bamstead.	16
The Hopewell of Falmouth.	Henry King.	22
The Submission Ketch.	Boniface Gifford.	6
The Province Merchant.	Men Escaped,	
The Samuel of London.	George Lamb.	88

Another Ship unknown.
Algier March 9. 1677.